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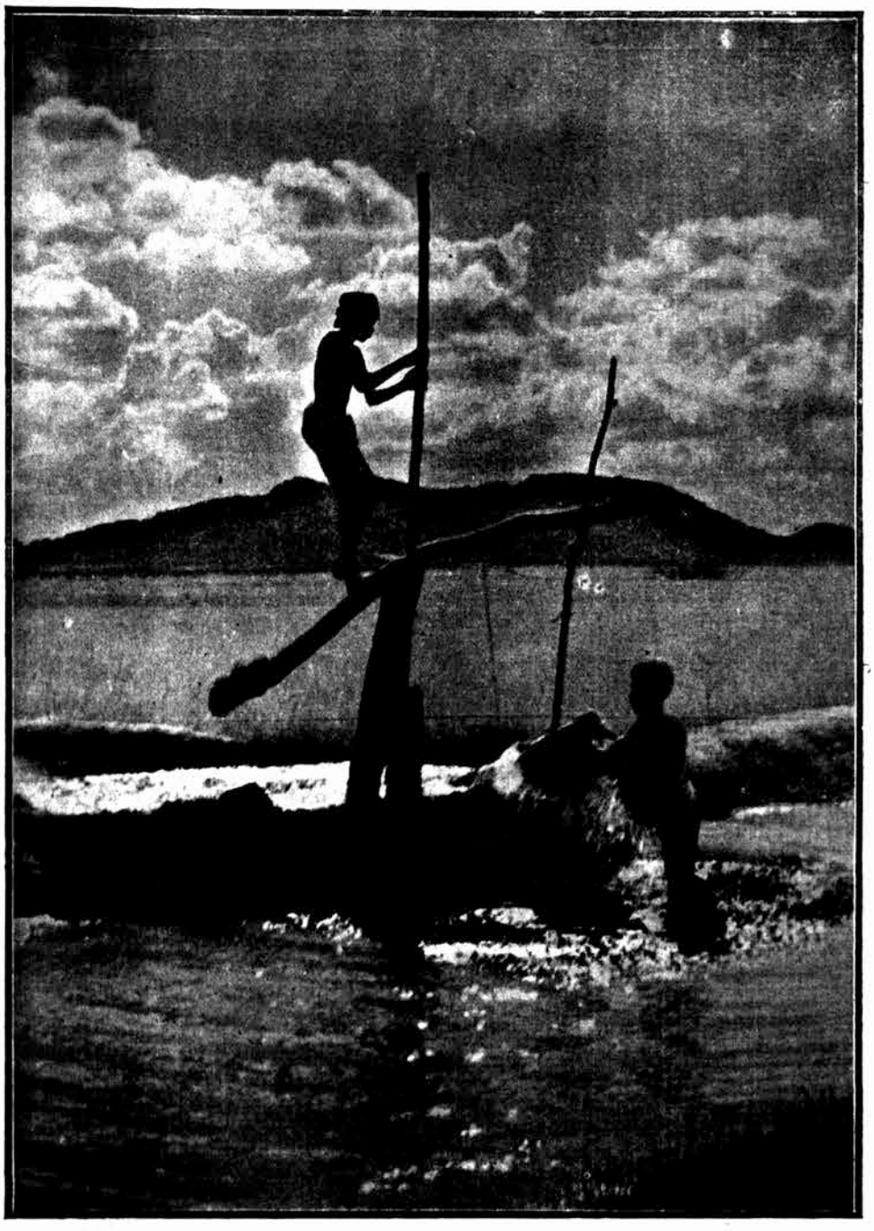
ROYAL BOMBAY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY



—*Moorthy Vasan.*

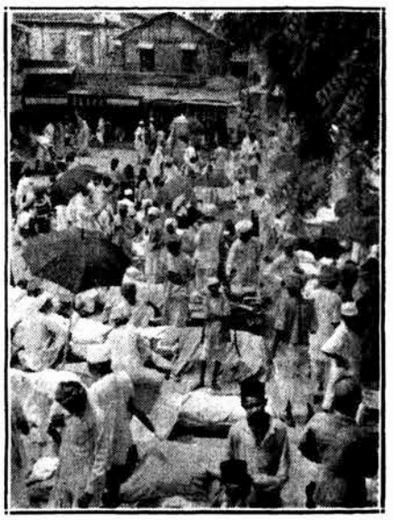
RURAL IRRIGATION

Rajabai Tower and Secretariat, Bombay, silhoutted at Dawn.
(Photo by Manek J. Vyarawalla)

Surrounded by a glittering array of trophies, Amelia Earhart, America's ace aviatrix, seems to have a little difficulty in selecting a prize for the National Air Races, to open at Los Angeles. Miss Earhart is sponsoring the women's handicap event and will present the prize to the winner.

President William Green of American Federation of Labour, presides over trial of 12 rebel unions.

A fakir with lemons stuck all over his body.



A corner of the Weekly Cloth Market, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 27, 1936.

Shantiniketan

An American Lady's Impressions

By E. Cutler

The day has long passed when any of us who watch the signs of the times can forget even for a little while that the world has ceased to be a large place where people can dwell apart, unmindful and uninfluenced by each other. Yet the crowding of us all together in economic interdependence has been so swift that our spiritual appreciation of each other has lagged. We, of the West are prone to be quite content with our own achievements, forget how rich are the resources of beauty and of truth which other lands have to offer us. It was out of a sense of our own incompleteness, and due to a very deep desire to sit at the feet of some of the great masters of art and thought, that I came for four short months to India, to refresh my spirit with its beauty and to catch the sense of fellowship which is always just on the horizon among people of goodwill.

Before I left the States I had decided that in the midst of the things which were being built into my work in India, for I came in part to share in the work of the Young Women's Christian Associations of India, there were a few places where I must surely go, a few persons with whom I must surely talk. It is my deep interest in art which made me feel that this return to India must include a visit to Sanchi and to Ajanta where men who had lived under the inspiration of the life of Buddha had sought to give expression to the inspiration which was theirs. But I wanted also contact with those places in India where I had reason to expect that new life was coming up above the surface, young growing life, as full of promise for the future as those far off days whose record is left for us in 'stupas' and cave frescos.

SANCTUARY OF SILENCE

It came about in the day's work that I could have a short stay at Shantiniketan. My impressions are those of one who came to listen in such a time. I have found beauty in this place in the great trees which have grown in a thirty land, and which have returned their thanks by stretching out their protecting branches over the outdoor classroom where little folk and those of maturer years may grow together in the beauty of the great out-of-doors. It seemed to me that Shantiniketan seeks to build up for its pupils a sanctuary of silence and repose that is eternally imbedded in the heart of Nature. For here, far from the city's maddening strife, Nature breathes her presence in every aspect of their lives. The seasons enrich them in a ring of beauty, with silent steps that sink into the consciousness. There is daily communion with Nature even though the pupils are often not aware of it. But whether they feel it or not, this constant living in the very presence of Nature cannot fail to mould their lives in many imperceptible ways. It gives them a fund of joy which they carry through their lives.

Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody has announced that she would renounce tournament tennis and that henceforth her career will be that of a fashion designer, adding that she might compete "for fun" in the future, if her work permitted. Here is the talented queen of the courts busy in her studio.

It was to me an unforgettable morning when with the golden sun beginning to brighten the eastern sky I had the privilege of witnessing the congregation for the morning prayer which is an occasion for every inmate of the ashram, and the staff members to gather and say in chorus Sanskrit hymns invoking the benediction of the Supreme Being. And it was a delightful talk which I had at the termination of the prayer with the young principal of the school and College Sections of the institution, who explaining so beautifully the significance of the occasion, brought home to me what the Poet would like to inculcate through these activities of his institution. Indeed, Principal Sen is by his upbringing and constant contact with the Poet during his boyhood as one of his pupils, seemed to be eminently fitted for the work with which he is entrusted. I may in passing be allowed to say that India may hope for a bright future of her educational endeavours when workers are available like Dr. Sen who are in no small measure responsible for the success of Tagore's plan of educational reconstruction. Every face of the children whom I saw, beamed with a glow of joyous freedom which bespoke if anything, that, feeling their oneness with Nature, they also love like her to grow unhampered into the fullness of their highest possibilities. I felt happy in the thought that the Poet's idea of freedom in education supplies the daily oil to the lamp of this ashram of Modern India, a unique University so to say, transplanted from its ancient forest origin to her modern soil by the wonderful vision of her, nay world's, great Poet. For, there is not only the School, but also a College where grown-ups get all the facilities of higher academic studies in the ennobling atmosphere of the place.

CENTRE OF CULTURE

I found there being built up under the inspiration of the Poet, a dynamic centre of culture, culture that is not merely idealistic but also creative, recognising the practical needs of life through extensive provision of practical training. I was surprised to find a Swedish lady, a specialist in the Sloyd system of educational handicrafts of Sweden, teaching handweaving as one of the many subjects. There were also music and dancing taught according to a systematic syllabus by a department exclusively maintained for the purpose. What struck me most was the splendid works of paintings which I saw in the Museum, particularly those of Mr. Nandalal Bose the director of the Art School. I have found beauty in this place, in the frescoes with their vigour and freshness, within and without the houses. There is something about the assurance that perfected art is not the only expression of beauty. I have found life in this place, in the very growing of new art forms, in the eager receptivity to the art gifts from the past and from other nations, and yet the very life makes impossible blind copying which is death, and transforms the rich heritage gathered from many places and many ages into something new. And that same previous alchemy of life is in the work at Shantiniketan, where more plants are growing in gardens and more fruit is being borne to feed the hungry, because there is eager reaching out for new ways, such eagerness that it is contagious and those who knew

(Continued on page 58)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

If I had not read somewhere that a man cannot quit this life so long as he is capable of doing some good on earth, I would certainly no longer be living.
—BEETHOVEN.

Sex In Literature

Face Of Letters Darkened By Crowd Of Cranks, Opportunists, Panderers And Superstition-Mongers

Striking comments on modern literature were passed by Mr. Harry Grindle, inspector of lending libraries for Birmingham Corporation, at the School of Librarianship held at Birmingham by the Library Association. He recalled that in an early chapter of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" Gibbon states that in the first century of the Christian era the face of letters was darkened by a crowd of critics and commentators. If ever another Gibbon should arise to describe the decline and fall of the British Empire he would be abundantly justified in a similar statement about the state of English letters, Mr Grindle added.

"During the present decade the face of letters has been darkened by a crowd of cranks, zealots, mischievous opportunists, panderers, and superstition-mongers. It was to be expected that some of the best sellers after the war would be religious in character. Afterwards we find another broad stream devoted to the less-edifying aspects of sex. Whether treated as intimate biography, as fiction, as autobiography disguised as fiction, or as the vastly overdone so-called science of psycho-analysis, the appeal of nearly all these books is fundamentally unwholesome.

"I have counted no less than forty works devoted to the person and performance of an English writer who has the unenviable distinction of having produced the most obscene book in any language since letters began. Why authors should be found so attractive because they are mentally diseased or obscene is a question better left to specialists in morbid psychology.

"English poetry, too, seems to have fallen into the hands of a school of miscreants whose chief ambition is to be as repulsive and unpleasant as possible. The legacy of this generation to the next in the matter of literature is comparable to its music—inane and ugly jazz at one end and bangs, jangles, and antics at the other.

"I am far from saying that all current literature is either bad or negligible. Along with the meretricious there are good, honest, courageous works, but unfortunately the bad are boomed at least as loudly as the good. However, the public ought to be able to trust the professional librarians. Our object is to provide the best from whatever standpoint it may be written. The librarian's duty is to the public as a whole, and it is his business to present all sides of every question with equal fairness. At the same time the librarian ought to be intensely interested in current controversies, and also well informed and know the best works available upon all such topics. In this way librarians could play a part in the right guidance of the blind forces making for mankind's destiny. — "Manchester Guardian."

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Hopis Perform Weird Snake-Dance To Bring Down Rain

Writhing Reptiles Carried In Mouth Are Let Loose To Hunt Underground Gods

Hotevilla (Arizona) Correspondent of the Associated Press (U. S. A.) writing on August 22, says:

Glistening rattlesnakes, as the "little brothers" of the Hopi people, sped to the underground gods to-night" bearing prayers for rain imparted by tribal priests in the ancient rites of the snake dance.

Blessed and purified in sacred meal, the reptiles were liberated in the four directions after they had been carried about the plaza of Hotevilla in the mouths of swaying, prancing snake priests.

Redmen and whites banked the tiny plaza and crowded the house-tops as the thousand-year-old snake dance began at sun-down.

Throughout the hot afternoon the crowd waited the moment when the grotesquely painted antelope men ascended from their subterranean kiva and entered the plaza with piercing shrieks. The antelope men formed in line before the snake kisi as a hush fell over the spectators. Each antelope man cast a pinch of meal into the hatchway where the snakes squirmed.

Four times around the plaza the dancers marched solemnly, stamping on the siapapu, a hole in the earth, to notify their gods of the ceremonies in progress. Then they took their places in a line on each side of the kisi, awaiting the entrance of the snake men.

In startling contrast to the more or less sedate antelope men, snake priests swirled into the plaza in barbaric splendour, their bodies painted to resemble thunder clouds and lightning bolts.

After circling the plaza four times, they formed in line facing the now humming antelope men. As the antelope men swayed in rhythm to the humming, the snake men stepped to and fro, pointing their feathered snake whips to the earth.

A priest strode between the dancers, sprinkling tribal sacred liquid to the four directions, repeating the rain prayer:

"We want storm and rain from every direction so our springs may be filled and the life-giving corn may grow and so we will have food for our children. Then when our children have eaten may there be food for all".

The snake priests arranged themselves in groups of threes, the carrier, the hugger and the gatherer.

Reaching his hand into a bag, the first carrier snatched a snake, placed it in his mouth and danced around the plaza, other carriers following in turn. A hugger danced alongside each carrier, stroking the writhing snake with a feather whip.

As some of the snakes writhed out of the dancers mouths and scurried across the plaza, the gatherers gave chase, recapturing the reptiles in the plaza or among the terrified spectators.

When each snake had been carried about the plaza, it was cast into a ring of sacred meal. At a signal the priests rushed to the ring. Each caught up as many snakes as he could carry and raced across the mesa in every direction to the trails leading down into the desert.

There the snakes were liberated to carry the prayers to the native gods.

The snake priests returned to their kiva, there to feast throughout the night and to await the rains which, they say, have not failed to come in answer to their prayers through a thousand years of faithful devotion.

HIS NIGHTMARE

This is what happened when a 12-year-old Bootle boy, a keen swimmer and diver, had nightmare.

He screamed, mounted the window-sill, and put his hands together above his head;

Dived into the garden 15ft. below, where rose bushes broke his fall.

Vaulted over a gate and ran screaming down a lane until stopped.

The boy, Sidney Lawrence, of Watts Lane, Orrell, is now in hospital but remembers nothing of what happened.

Europe At The Cross-Roads

Menace Of Fascist Dictatorship To European Peace Would Have Been Materially Lessened Did Britain And France Not Mutually Distrust Each Other.

The rebellion in Spain now is revealed as a movement which, if successful, would establish another Fascist dictatorship in Europe and confront democratic France with three Fascist neighbours on her frontiers. It is significant that Spanish Rebels quickly received from Germany and Italy both sympathy and airplanes with which to overthrow the legitimate Spanish Government, writes Mr. Henry Lyndhurst in the "New York Times."

These events dispose the leg end that fascism is not for export. They recall Mussolini's statement three years ago that "the Fascist revolution has ascended from the national plane to the world plane." They show that fascism, so intensely national in origin, has become an international movement which seeks to spread—even at the risk, as in Spain, of a European conflict.

For to an extent far greater than was imagined possible a year ago, and far greater than is now generally realized, the two Fascist dictators are transforming the political outlook of Europe and even the lives and organization of the democratic powers who feel themselves threatened.

Together, these two dictators have destroyed virtually all hope of an effective League of Nations or of a peace based upon law and fidelity to sign pledges. They have precipitated a rearmament race which has alarmed the Continent and caused the British Empire to defer its other political and economic problems, however urgent, in order to concentrate upon its defenses.

Parliamentary Government At An End

Meanwhile—an achievement no less significant—the Fascist rulers, over much of Europe, have wiped out constitutional government, personal liberty and consequently the traditional individualistic culture which so long has been proudly cited as Europe's distinctive contribution to civilization and as the justification of Europe's position of primacy among the continents.

They have reintroduced in Europe government by secret police, delation, arbitrary imprisonment and torture; a political system under which the individual has no rights which the State is bound to respect; the kind of absolutism against which the English barons rebelled in the thirteenth century and against which enlightened nations in modern times have safeguarded themselves by constitutions.

It therefore seems no exaggeration to say that the immediate future depends mainly upon what the two Fascist dictators do to it. If they plunge Europe into a general war, which will be so costly that it probably will go far toward destroying private wealth altogether, they may hasten the advance of the communism which they profess to fear.

The dictators already have done a great deal to Europe. They have shattered its confidence in peace and progress, and filled it with fear. They have forced the democratic powers to militarize themselves, or at least to rearm on a huge scale, which may come to much the same thing. In spite of their avowed hatred of internationalism, they apparently seek, as the German-Austrian agreement, with Mussolini's approval, indicates, to establish a kind of Fascist International, which, like the Third International of Moscow in its more aggressive days, will inevitably strive to undermine the democratic States which stand in its way.

Fascism's natural enemies are not only the democracies, whose basic principles it contemptuously rejects, but Russia as well. For communism and socialism are illogically lumped together with liberalism and constitutionalism—and in Germany even with an independent Christian church—in the long list of things which Fascism will not tolerate. For Hitler there is an additional motive; Russia, he said in his book, offers a convenient field for German expansion. It is noteworthy that the Germans, at the coming Locarno conference, want to discuss a Western peace pact, but not one covering the east of Europe.

Russia—Arch Enemy Of Fascism

Thus Russia, oddly enough, finds herself on the side of the democracies. Russia, it is true, is ruled by dictatorship, and to Western liberals communism and fascism seem much alike in their methods. But Russia lately has adopted a constitution, and so has at least paid lip-service to democracy. Moreover, Russia, because of her fear of Germany and Japan, finds herself in a threatened position, and is as desirous as Britain and France of preventing a European war. For this reason Russia, through a dictatorship (even one in process of democratization), must be counted for the present on the side of the free States which strive for peace and stability. Hitler himself has placed her there, and France as accepted her as an ally.

In the last year or so the Fascist dictators have achieved notable victories. Mussolini has founded an African empire in defiance of Europe and of the British Empire, and has even surpassed his Fascist imitator, Hitler, in treaty-breaking. As for Hitler, the military clauses of the Versailles treaty have crumbled at his touch, and this doubtless has encouraged him to assume that treaties need not be taken very seriously when they stand in his way and when France and Britain are at loggerheads. The events of the last two years might be interpreted as indicating a bright future for fascism and a dark future for Europe.

Perhaps the outstanding achievement of the Fascist dictators is the revival of militarism in Europe, the tendency to conclude that pacts and promises are futile and that diplomacy must be based purely upon the known powers of slaughter and destruction which stand behind the suave words of the Foreign Offices.

In discussing rearmament in Parliament recently, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, said:

"We live in a Europe suffering from an almost total eclipse of liberal opinion. We in this country have a free press and free opinion. These are liberties which we mean to maintain."

In other words, Britain is arming against the powers which threaten democratic liberties. That obviously does not mean France, and nobody has remotely suggested that Britain fears France. It means, of course, the Fascist powers, who alone have caused the "eclipse of liberal opinion" from which Europe suffers. As clearly as diplomatic language permitted, the British Foreign Minister said that Britain was arming chiefly against the Fascist dictators.

British Rearmament

But to become stronger Britain must give first place to military questions and extensive powers to military men. Civilian needs, such as the better nourishment of her people, must be subordinated, as they are in Germany. In order to insure rapid production of munitions, Britain may have to "dilute" labour, as she did during the war, and thus suspend trade union standards. Some suspect she may eventually have to impose some kind of conscription.

Thus the rearmament forced upon Britain by the Fascist dictators means letting military expenditures dominate her finances, giving military men a pre-eminent position in the State and possibly restricting individual liberty and militarizing the youth—precisely as the militaristic Fascist States have done.

In urging France to place the powers of the State in the hands of "a small group of capable men" in order to meet the menace of war, Ludovic Naudeau frankly writes. "The retrogression of our neighbours places us in peril and forces us likewise to take a step backward."

Thus fascism, by threatening the democracies, causes them to respond by taking on to some extent the character of the regimented and warlike States which fascism itself has created. In order to defend their liberties, the democracies may have to curtail those liberties. To safeguard freedom against militarism, the democracies may have to become militaristic. This, so far, is the Fascist dictators' greatest victory over democracy.

France has long been one of the most democratic of countries and has had the most unstable governments. She is now faced at home with revolutionary movements of the Right and Left, and abroad with the rebellion of the Fascist dictators against the peace treaties, the existing European order and the League system of security. French democracy has never faced a greater test.

Britain has a very stable but not very brilliant or very satisfactory government. Its recent record of fumbling in foreign affairs, to the profit of the dictators, is as noteworthy as Mussolini's record of treaty-breaking. Its stability in spite of diminished prestige is attributable less to its achievement than to the fact that there is no competent opposition which can inspire the confidence of the country.

But Britain is rearming in earnest, and here, too, democracy is at a disadvange. Parliament and public opinion must be won over; the country must be convinced of the need of extreme measures; the government cannot exercise the sweeping control over industry which dictators enjoy—and rearmament to-day is primarily an industrial task.

The British and the French deeply dislike war, heavy armaments and the military type of State upon which the Fascist dictatorship are based. They regard militarism as incompatible with freedom and as itself a danger for peace. Some go even further and vow they will not fight—which would be treason in Facist lands These are some of the peculiarities of traditionally free nations which make them less readily mobilizable and less amenable to military discipline than the States whose whole organization is essentially military in character.

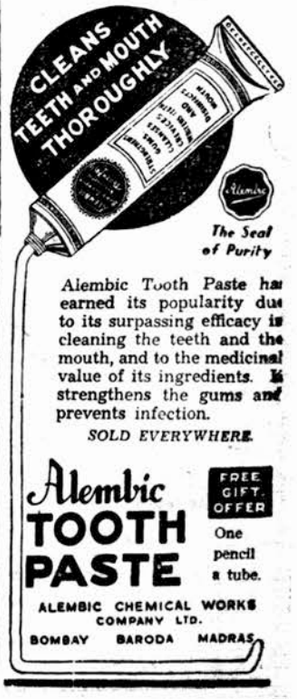
British Distrust Of French

Nor do all those living under democracy clearly perceive the issue presented to Europe by dictatorships. Some enthusiasts of the Right in France were recently disposed to risk civil war even though they admitted it would weaken France's influence in Europe. Many in Britain are hardly aware of what fascism is, and they long for an understanding with Germany without having any clear conception of the difficulties to be overcome.

When an English writer was recently detained by the German secret police in Berlin, some of her English friends exclaimed: "But they cannot arrest her without a warrant!" It is not easy for the free Briton to comprehend either the methods or the mentality of Fascist dictatorships.

It is partly because of this confused state of British opinion

(Continued on page 57)



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(The recent Soviet Trial has aroused world interest. Each foreign commentator has offered his own explanation of the meaning and conduct of the Trial and has in varying degrees added condemnation. The "News Chronicle" prints without comment the following view offered by Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., English Barrister-at-Law, who was present throughout the court proceedings.)

I studied the legal procedure in criminal cases in Soviet Russia somewhat carefully in 1932, and concluded (as published at the time in "Twelve Studies in Soviet Russia") that the procedure gave the ordinary accused a very fair trial.

Having learnt from my legal friends in Moscow on my return this summer that the principal changes realised or shortly impending were all in the direction of giving greater independence to the Bar and the judges and greater facilities to the accused, I was particularly interested to be able to attend the trial of Zinoviev and Kamenev and others which took place on August 19-23.

Here was, from the point of view of a lawyer, a politician, or an ordinary citizen, a very good test of the system.

The charge was a serious one. A group of men, almost all having earned high merit for their services at various stages of the anxious and crowded history of Soviet Russia, still not two decades old, almost all having been under some measure of suspicion for counter-revolutionary or deviationist activities, and most of them having had such activities condoned in the past on assurances of the loyalty in the future, were now charged with long cold-blooded deliberate conspiracy to bring about the assassination of Kirov (who was actually murdered in December, 1934), of Stalin, of Voroshilov and other prominent leaders.

Their purpose, it seemed, was merely to seize power for themselves, without any pretence that they had any substantial following in the country and without any real policy or philosophy to replace the existing Soviet Socialism.

With all its difficulties and shortcomings, with all the opposition, military or commercial, of the outside world, Soviet Socialism has raised a terribly backward Asiatic State in some 19 years to a State of world importance, of great industrial strength, and above all of a standard of living which, starting somewhere about the level of the more depressed peoples of India, has already overtaken that of many races of Eastern Europe and will soon claim comparison with that of the most favoured of Western industrial people.

And the charge against the men was not merely made. It was admitted, admitted by men the majority of whom were shown by their records to be possessed of physical and moral courage well adapted to protect them from confessing under pressure. And at no stage was any suggestion made by any of them that any sort of improper treatment had been used to persuade them to confess.

Prisoners' Free-and-Easy Demeanour

The first thing that struck me as an English lawyer, was the almost free-and-easy demeanour of the prisoners. They all looked well; they all got up and spoke, even at length, whenever they wanted to do so (for the matter of that, they strolled out, with a guard, when they wanted to.)

The one or two witnesses who were called by the prosecution were cross-examined by the prisoners who were affected by their evidence, with the same freedom as would have been the case in England.

The prisoners voluntarily renounced counsel; they could have had counsel without fee had they wished, but they preferred to dispense with them. And having regard to their pleas of guilty and to their own ability to speak, amounting in most cases to real eloquence, they probably did not suffer by their decision, able as some of my Moscow colleagues are.

The most striking novelty, perhaps, to an English lawyer, was the easy way in which first one and then another prisoner would intervene in the course of the examination of one of their co-defendants, without any objection from the Court or from the prosecutor, so that one got the impression of a quick and vivid debate between four people, the prosecutor and three prisoners, all talking together, if not actually at the same moment—a method which, whilst impossible with a jury, is certainly conducive to clearing up disputes of fact with some rapidity.

Far more important, however, if less striking, were the final speeches.

In accordance with Soviet law, the prisoners had the last word—15 speeches after the last chance of the prosecution to say anything.

The Public Prosecutor, Vishinsky, spoke first. He spoke for four or five hours. He looked like a very intelligent and rather mild-mannered English business man.

He spoke with vigour and clarity. He seldom raised his voice. He never ranted, or shouted, or thumped the table. He rarely looked at the public or played for effect.

He said strong things; he called the defendants bandits, and mad dogs, and suggested that they ought to be exterminated. Even in as grave a case as this, some English Attorney-Generals might not have spoken so strongly; but in many cases less grave many English prosecuting counsels have used much harder words.

He was not interrupted by the Court or by any of the accused. His speech was clapped by the public, and no attempt was made to prevent the applause.

That seems odd to the English mind, but where there is no jury it cannot do much harm, and it was noticeable throughout that the Court's efforts, by the use of a little bell, to repress the laughter that was caused either by the prisoners' sallies or by any other incident were not immediately successful.

Final Test

But now came the final test. The 15 guilty men, who had sought to overthrow the whole Soviet State, now had their rights to speak; and they spoke.

Some at great length, some shortly, some argumentatively, others with some measure of pleading; most with eloquence, some with emotion; some consciously addressing the public in the crowded hall, some turning to the court.

But they all said what they had to say.

They met with no interruption from the prosecutor, with no more than a rare short word or two from the court; and the public itself sat quiet, manifesting none of the hatred it must have felt.

They spoke without any embarrassment or hindrance.

The executive authorities of U.S.S.R. may have taken, by the successful prosecution of this case, a very big step towards eradicating counter-revolutionary activities.

But it is equally clear that the judicature and the prosecuting attorney of U.S.S.R. have taken at least as great a step towards establishing their reputation among the the legal system of the modern world.

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He means to go round England with his divining rod to survey the country's hidden riches. The Professor is a dowser, much honoured in his own country. He will dowse in England for gold and oil.

"From a preliminary survey I made in England years ago", he told me, "I expect to find oil under a large area of Hants, Sussex, and in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

"And gold should be found in Wales and Cheshire and around Warrington and Great Budworth.

PALESTINE PROSPECTS.

The British Government, impressed by the reputation which has preceded him, have invited the Professor to submit a report on his methods.

Professor Herzog believes he may be of use to the British Army in Palestine where the operations in the interior are hampered by lack of water. Whitehall is sufficiently interested to give him a hearing.

His success during the war, when he was official water finder for the Austrian Army, has influenced this official departure from the conventional to the novel exploration of possibilities.

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Chess Masters At Nottingham

The Nottingham tournament will livs in chess as annals as an event of altogether exceptional importance, writes Dr. A. Alekhine, world chess champion 1927-35, in the "Manchester Guardian." Not since the memorable Hastings Congress of 1895 has any committee been so successful in organising a tournament in which every one of the leading players of the day has been included. At Nottingham the present world champion, three ex-champions, and the most brilliant representatives both of the older and the younger generation accepted the invitation to engage in a stern contest which has lasted nearly three weeks.

How far has this contest, this demonstration of the art of chess, come up to the general expectation? Has it been on the whole a success or a disappointment? Will it contribute to the advance of the art and to its popularisation? My own answer to these questions, which must be being asked by every amateur of chess, would be a decided affirmative, and I shall try here to justify it.

Let us take first the purely sporting aspect. The principal problems which exercised the big assembly of spectators at Nottingham were these: (1) Euwe's play, as the new world champion; (2) the present form of the past champions; (3) the competition of the younger generation with their predecessors. Provisionally, at all events, Nottingham provided the following solution to these problems.

EUWE.

Euwe's result, to begin with, certainly cannot satisfy the champion himself or be completely satisfactory to his many admirers, for at the moment at which I am writing he has little chance of a higher place than the third. For any other player that might be regarded as a worthy record, but for a new champion it incontestably represents a slight setback. On the other hand, how difficult a task, both from the sporting and the psychological point of view, the holder of the title has to face at his first appearance as champion! He not only feels that all eyes are upon him, he can see it. His every move is eagerly discussed and analysed by the amateurs of the whole world. Still more closely is he watched by his opponents, whose great ambition is to play against the man who is supposed, for the moment at least, to be invincible.

Complete success in such conditions is only rarely attained (exceptions were Capablanca's triumph in London in 1922 and my victory at San Remo in 1930), and Dr. Euwe may take some consolation from the fact that his illustrious predecessors scarcely did better at their own debuts as champions. Steinitz was never a specially brilliant tournament player, though as a match player he was pre-eminent; and Lasker on his first appearance as champion in 1895 had to content himself with third place, just as Euwe may.

It must also be borne in mind that since his exceedingly tiring match for the title, October-December, 1935, Dr. Euwe has been obliged to devote himself entirely to his professional duties as a teacher of mathematics, and consequently he has had no real training for Nottingham. It is therefore only fair to await further performances of the champion before passing final judgment on his possibilities as a tournament player.

CAPABLANCA AND LASKER.

The play at Nottingham of his predecessors in the championship permits of more definite assessment. Capablanca's result confirms the unanimous opinion formed on the occasion of his recent victory at Moscow, that after a period of lethargy as a player the great Cuban master is now recovering his past form. After a rather unequal beginning (such as he has, indeed, experienced at his best times) he played the second half of the tournament, with a great deal of temperament especially against inferior players, giving a gneral performance worthy of his standing.

I find it almost impossible to criticise Lasker such is my admiration for him alike as a personality, an artist, and a chess stalwart. I can say only one thing. Lasker at 67 is still Lasker, not, perhaps, as a practical player, but certainly as a leader of the chess world, with his thoroughly youthful energy, his fighting spirit, and the incomparable depth of his conception of the problems of the chessboard. His example is an example alike for our own day and for chess players of the generations to come.

ALEKHINE.

Since I cannot escape from saying a few words about myself on this occasion, I will confess that I am far from being satisfied with my play at Nottingham, especially from the sporting point of view. In the first half of the tournament I threw away at least 1½ points, losing a drawn position against Reshevsky and a superior position against Capablanca, and wrecking an absolutely won game against Tylor; and I played in general without a real will to win. I had at least the satisfaction of playing some good games towards the end of the tournament, and especially of beating the only player who has yet beaten me—Euwe.

But I hoped for much more at Nottingham, and I account for my case by a psychological phenomenon to which beaten champions have at all times been subject; after a defeat (and, above all, a defeat which, like mine by Euwe last year, was completely unexpected) some time is needed for the player to recover the fighting strength lost through the shock of defeat. This happened to Lasker after his match with Capablanca at Havana in 1921, and also to who took seven or eight years after the loss of the title to recover his past form. The future will show whether I shall be able to regain my form of the period 1929-32 and to be successful at the return match for the title in October, 1937.

BOTWINNIK.

The great success of the most representative of the younger players, Botwinnik, champion of the Soviet Union, was not unexpected, for he had already shown his quality at the two great Moscow tournaments of 1935 and 1936. But his score at Nottingham confirms his position as one of the likeliest candidates for the world title. My own opinion is that he has the best of chances of becoming champion in a few years time. Apart from his great talent as a player, he has all the sporting qualities needed for success—coolness, endurance, and, above all, a keen sense of opportunity; last, not least, youth.

In comparison with the strong and precise play of the Soviet champion the other young players produced relatively little impression. Fine and Reshevsky are, no doubt, extraordinary technicians, especially when their age is taken into consideration. But my feeling (I may be called old-fashioned for saying so) is that their chess is a little too businesslike, and not enough of an art. Flohr's result is not up to his quality; I feel sure that it is mainly due to over-playing—for years past he has attended too many tournaments and played too much. After some months' rest he will do much better.

THE BRITISH PLAYERS.

The British masters of to-day are greatly handicapped in international contests by the fact that, with one exception, they are purely amateurs, and consequently are not professionally compelled, like most of the foreign masters, to keep up to date with the constant progress in chess theory. None the less they all played interesting games and games worth attention. I may mention especially the pretty games played by Tylor and by Alexander against Tartakower, the interesting endgames of Sir George Thomas against Fine and myself, and finally the hot contest between Winter and Capablanca.

I have rarely attended a tournament so pleasantly organised, with everything needful done to assure the best output from the competitors, and I think all my colleagues will agree with me in this. The British Chess Federation and all those who have made possible the success of the great Nottingham tournament have deserved well of the chess world.

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The American Tourist

II—Jostling With The East

BY RUSTOM VAKEEL

We have also, of course, Anti-American moments, when America seems a land of rabbits, of Broadway lights, which may mean organisation, but not art, a land of armament manufacturers, of cruel colour prejudice and other kindred aspects. Of course, they are prejudices based on facts and exaggerations, which poison international contacts. America is, to many people, a continent of gold-diggers, of the criminal haunts of Chicago, of the million dollar peregrinations of Hollywood, and other set phrases of highbrow criticism of untravelled and self-satisfied petit bourgeoisie of England. We are told of the land of chewing gum and all those obvious "vulgarities' which are looked down by our friends, the petit-bourgeois intellectuals from Maida-Vale. We in India swallow the opinions of the untravelled writers of Fleet Street, who have seen Niagara in pictures and written about the world, with the air of Lions from a small room in the aforesaid street. Primrose Hill and Box Hill are pretty hills covered with flowers and Surrey has quiet beauties and mellowed scenes, with a vocabulary of their own, but in order to understand the world which they criticise, they will have to travel far and wide. Lord Northcliffe always asked his staff to travel to give them an international bias, or at least a wider vocabulary and larger experience.

Questionable Values

It is possibly obvious to the most superficial observer in India that there are some aspects of European civilization, which have come like the proverbial bull in a China shop, with a kind of muscular intransigeance and pugnacity. We do not mean Messrs. Macfaden's publications, which are welcome to our youth, but the questionable values which western civilization have forced on the Indian brain by subtle methods of propaganda. Even a superficial observer in India from free lands could see that all is not well in the Land of the "Aryas", that as the jungle gets into deserted villages which it surrounds, slowly and surely, making its way into streets and gardens and through the walls into the vacant rooms, where darkness lives with bats, in the same way questionable values from the west are getting into our homes, into our inmost privacies. We do like American baths, modern sanitations, the tractor, and Greta Garbo and Mr. Charles Chaplin after the highbrows have welcomed him, but some goods and ideas which India and our cerebellum alias grey matter imports have destroyed the beauty of our cities, homes, buildings and the minds of some of our citizens. Our city streets are miles and miles of squalour in the sense that West jostles with the east in crude contacts.

One wonders if the flanneled tourist in Panama hat who notices this tragedy realises the predatory aspects of his civilization. As a sympathetic observer he would not like to see all our values going under. The Indian brain today is a cock-pit of conflicting cultures. We like to assimilate and understand in a world where God has gone, colonical, white, biological. To the Indian the Great Unknown is an "intuition of totality." Nothing is foreign, not even the distant nebula, nor the obliging star which opened the Chicago exhibition. The sensitive Americans, who blushes at the havoc which the storm and stress of western materialism has created in the East, has to find consolation in the work of American Idealism in the pure realm of thought and science and geography, whose symbol is Gottlieb, the Master of Martin Arrowsmith. It is that outward urge to seek knowledge which finds expressions in expeditions, where truth is dug out with spade and shovel in the homes of ancient cultures to the eternal glory of East and West.

Needs Of The Hour

We are conscious of the sense of realities and the needs of the hour. Sometimes we have gone too deep introspecting while there was disease and plague and famine around us. Everybody likes the motor car, the telephone, the radio, the newspaper, the printing press, but we want these utilities in our service for our happiness in the big broad sense, happiness permeated with the perfume of our land after the rain has fallen. Nationalism may be a curse, patriotism not the highest of virtues, but in the ease of India, where things are different, where for apparent reasons Detrail or Hamburg or London are spoiling the mind and face of India for lack of popular control of spiritual and physical goods imported in the country, nationalism almost becomes a virtue and sometimes a religion. The first disarmament story was written by Asoka on a pillar in popular language for people to read about 232 B.C. It relates how he gave up the sword for the Buddhists' robe after his first experience of a battle field. There is also on the pillar an invitation to those outside his kingdom to come to his kingdom for mental happiness and peace. One wishes that the Americans who look at these pillars or at the calm intriguing smile of the Buddhists find that mental happiness and peace after the bustle and noise of American cities. Asoka, unlike our modern statesmen practised his faith. Love, kindness non-violence permeated his blue books and the white-papers of those days.

"CONCHIES'" ORDEAL IN LAST WAR

What the last war meant to the conscientious objector has been set out in vivid and, at times terrible detail in a booklet, "The Objectors," edited by Mrs. Clara G. Cole, who played a vigorous part in wartime pacifist work.

Extracts from court-martial reports and from C. O.'s letters tell their own story. One man, telling of his treatment by the military in Egypt, wrote: "I have been in chains and handcuffs, crucified to a tree in broiling sun nearly every morning and evening."

The booklet is published by the Workers' Northern Publishing Society, Manchester.

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WI-11

CAPONES OF THE SEA

Even the clam turns gangster in the waters about Komodo, that "Impossible Island" of the flying dragon

Native aides with "dragon" bait, just before a hunt on Komodos.

By LAWRENCE T. K. GRISWOLD,
(Written in collaboration with Davis J. Walsh.)

YES, strange things leered at us out of the brush in that prehistoric bit of lava and loathesomeness known as Komodo Island in the South Pacific. "Dragons," fifteen feet and longer, such as might have peopled a fantasy from H. G. Wells. One of them gorged himself on our native guide; another rose upon scaly, repellent hind legs, his "fiery," yellow tongue shooting in and out, while Bill Harkness and the writer (co-leaders of the Griswold-Harkness Expedition) waited, transfixed, for that last, irresistible rush. We captured four in our traps and "brought them alive" to America.

As for us, we weren't just comparatively careful. We were downright discreet. One learns quickly in a place like Komodo or else dies quickly; also violently and very horribly.

Overhead, the fox that flew in the night with a ghostly wing-spread of seven feet and the teeth of a scalpel. It couldn't have been more unlovely to the eye if it had come from the dark, unreal reaches of the Styx. Underfoot, the most vicious form of reptile life anywhere in the world—cobras, for example, that struck with complete finality from four feet or blinded a man from eight; the 18-inch centipede; the lizard so voracious that it eats lighted cigarettes.

Incredible little world, that, the world somewhat as it was before time began. And the sea was the abiding place of monsters, that by contrast, made the man-eating shark seem insipid.

"Not even the pearl divers swim here, Tuan," was the hushed warning of Warra, our native overseer. "See"—and he pointed eloquently below.

There it lay, as though pegged out with stakes, the startlingly white cadaver of what had once been a man, now picked clean by undersea butchers that strike quickly and with the multilating destruction of a meat axe. Then I saw why its position was so fixed and rigid.

One arm was inexorably gripped in the maw of a giant clam. The thing first gapes down there in the shadows with a mouth-spread of six feet in a cold, implacable ferocity that seems strangely animal-like; at the slightest touch, the trap is sprung—and you both die. The deadly clam because it won't let go; its victim because he can't. The affrighted sailors of Columbus conjured no end more terrible than this.

I looked again and saw a sea-going crocodile, 25 feet in length, patrolling its special preserve with the cold malice of its kind and, somehow, I became impressed with the notion that here gangland and its violent code could have its share of pointers. They had so much in common.

"Capone, running the underworld," I said to Bill, gesturing toward the "croc."

* * *

THAT was it. The strong preying upon the weak, growing fat and old and more loathsome as each respects the other's capacity for retaliation and, perforce, keeps within the principle of territorial rights. If the human gangsters had been that smart, many of them would be out of jail today and the rest would at least be alive.

But the sea-bat, being more intelligent, leaves the sub-stratas of Komodo's waters to others and hunts across the surface, with great benefit and personal safety. Nothing can oppose this monstrous thing there, as he skates across the top from wave to wave with appalling speed on a wing spread of 20 feet.

Under his snout is a great, glaring mouth and he sweeps everything in as he goes—man and sea life alike. He is like the machine gunner of the dry era. *He kills openly, with devastating effect.*

The "croc," of course, is the Cannibal King, but he knows his limitations and, I should judge, would avoid any undue familiarity with the octopus, stealthy, but dumb. The "croc," as a matter of fact, calculates to have everything his own way and can generally make all arrangements to this end, thanks to his armor-plated hide, like a beer baron's car of a half dozen years ago.

No shark, even those eighteen and twenty footers with the hammer-headed snouts, can stand up to him for a minute. He shears them in two and brutally bolts the result. Thus, did the Big Shot absorb the little, unorganized contender in the days of the rackets.

The clam, with that hungry mouth, might be the blackmailer of this marine world. One clutch and he has you forever, holding on until there's nothing left. Snakes, hundreds of them, squirm agilely a few feet below the surface. They range up to six feet and are black and white, with gray bands. That sounds a little like a racing stable. But the bite, like the former activities of underworld henchmen, is insidious though not fatal.

* * *

AND like their human counterparts, they make way with all haste for the shark, which, in turn, flees in terror the Big Bosses, above and below.

There are still smaller though equally dangerous fish, the kind that could be hauled aboard on hooks and then cast back with repugnance. They were things of iridescent beauty, but to eat them was to commit suicide by poison. As a matter of fact, one might just as well eat a set of broken razor blades, for immediate results.

Small-fry of this criminal undersea domain, they can only get you if you're not fully awake to their menace.

Illustration by Morgan Gilnemetz.

"One arm caught in the maw of the giant clam . . . and they both die, the clam because it won't let go and it's victim because he can't! A huge, sea-going crocodile moves swiftly forward."

The author, Lawrence T. K. Griswold.

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NON-ARYANS "UBER ALLES"

Negro Successors At Olympiad Disturb Nazi Digestion

Whether Fascist, Monarchistic or democratic, the tone of the sporting press covering the opening day of the Olympic Games was mild and tolerant. While Hitler congratulated athletes and the stands rocked with the "Horst Wessel" anthem, the international press was almost listless.

Then came the second day, with the long-legged Cornelius Johnson loping into the air and floating over the high-jump bar at six feet and seven inches, only to lie basking in the sunlight while pale Aryans tried vainly to duplicate his single jump.

In the meantime, Ralph Metcalfe, his ebony body gleaming with the exertion, had won his heat in the quarter final of the 100-meter dash; Jesse Owens, leaving his white rivals strung out behind him like so many plodding distance runners, had breasted the tape with the speed of a flaming black meteor. Telegraph keys hummed.

It was then that Der Fuehrer hastily left his box; Aryan affairs of state could no longer wait.

Der Angriff, official organ of the Nazis and Propagandist Goebbels's chief pet, sought to step into the breach. Editorially and at great length, it described how unfair the Americans were. Without their "black auxiliaries," it said, the United States would be back somewhere in the dust.

Ill-Timed Editorial

It was a gallant effort. But the paper had the misfortune to appear in the late afternoon of August 5, and to Germans returning from the stadium where they had just seen their discus tosser, Willie Schroeder, place fifth, while two white Americans, Ken Carpenter and Gordon Dunn, took first and second places, the editorial had a slightly tarnished aspect.

The scoring, hot upon the Aryan question became the bone of contention. Correspondent found that while German newspapers differed greatly in their method of scoring they were united in results; the Fatherland was always well out front. With points running to fifth and sixth places (10, 5, 4-3, 2, 1), the old home-town (country) team had the jump on the rest in the minor events.

That the Olympics would have the full complement of laughs was a foregone conclusion. Officialdom nearly brought about its own ruin with the number and importance of the badges it turned out. On the opening day, Eleanor-Holm-Jarrett-barring Avery Brundage was denied admittance by a stolid guard demanding proper credentials. While he sweated and fumed, a United Press correspondent nonchalantly strolled through the gate on the strength of an old New York speakeasy card.

Cosmopolitan Tempers

Since their inception in 1896, the Olympic Games have produced many tales for the archives of all-too-human affairs. The gathering of athletes from all over the world has given rise to clashes of temperament that have sometimes threatened to develop into international complications. There are still echoes of the marathon of 1908 when the Italian Dorando Pietri was carried across the finish line by officials, while America's doughty little Johnny Hayes trotted unnoticed into the stadium in second place, later to be declared the winner.

American, British and Italian tempers shot up to the boiling-point.

The tales that live longest are those of a humorous nature. Ville Porhola, the Finnish weight-thrower, still competing at over forty, remembers how the "Irish Whales," that made group of Irish-Americans who dominated the Olympics for so long, tried to cinch the shot-put for their own Pat McDonald in 1920.

They knew that the Finn was the outstanding competitor, so they framed a hoax on the practise-field to give Porhola the impression that old Pat had heaved the shot-put for beyond the Finn's record of more than fifty feet. At the Finn's naive expression of amazement, the Irish-Americans generally offered to demonstrate the McDonald technique.

For hours, on the afternoon before the event, they gave all their time and energy to their pupil—on the sound theory that he would be so tired by the time the event came up that he wouldn't be able to raise an arm, much less the shot. The look on their faces when the Finn profited greatly by their teachings and made his cast well beyond McDonald's best efforts in one of Porhola's treasured memories.

National Customs

American runners were amazed to learn that Finns took steam baths on the night before their events; athletes in a body piously swore that the kangaroo mascot of the Australians sat in open-mouthed astonishment at the feats of Jesse Owens in the jumping pit, and could be seen almost any time thereafter furtively studying the form of the American.

There was also amazement at the flood of tears which greeted the victory of little Kitei Son in the marathon. As an expression of joy, Japanese tears were beyond the ken of other nations.

The Olympics closed at an evening ceremony with great searchlights focussed for the last time on the massed flags of the nations; guns boomed salutes in the distance. Through the microphone came the voice of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Henri Baillet-Latour:

".....and in accordance with tradition, we call upon the youth of every country to assemble in four years at Tokyo, there to celebrate with us the twelfth Olympic Games."

In the complete silence after the week of shouting and laughter, the Olympic flame over the Marathon Gate flickered lower and lower until it guttered and died.—"Literary Digest".

NAZIS SET 100,000 MARKS PRIZE ON ENGLISH WOMAN SPY'S HEAD

Forty-Year Old German Pays With Life For Refusing To Denounce Her

Condemned in February last in secrecy, the silence only broken by the laconic official announcement that 'justice had been done', Max Elissing, a forty-year-old German subject, has been beheaded in Berlin on the vague charge of high treason, says "The People".

But it is possible, on authority that cannot be challenged, to life the veil to the extent of revealing the facts of the crime imputed to the condemned man, and the reasons for the delay in carrying out a sentence that generally follows condemnation a few hours later.

Elissing is one of the three men arrested in Berlin at the beginning of the present year on the charge of delivering to the agents of two potential enemy powers, Britain and France, secrets affecting German military, naval and air plans.

The other two men were Walter Wavre and Hans Schoener. They have already paid with their heads for the offences imputed to them.

HELIGOLAND FORTS.

It was particularly alleged against Elissing that he gave away the secret plan of the Germans for the refortification of Heligoland, parts of which had already been furnished by the other two accused men.

In the latest case it is alleged that Elissing amplified his revelations with drawings of the new type of gun of phenomenally long range that it was intended to use on the island, and of the new type of seaplanes and submarines that were to be based there.

It was revealed during the trial that Elissing had 'fallen' for the blandishments of a mystery woman met during a holiday on the East Coast of England.

This woman was described as one of the most dangerous agents Berlin had to contend with, and it was stated that though she continued to make frequent visits to Germany in her work as a spy, all efforts to detect her had failed.

The prosecution stated that they attached more importance to catching this siren than they did to anything else connected with the case, and the accused man was offered his life and freedom if he would denounce her.

His family were pressed into service in the hope of shaking his determination after his first refusal, and every possible means of inducing him to speak was resorted to.

MOTHER'S PLEA.

Last week his aged mother was brought to interview him, and she pleaded with him tearfully to denounce the Delilah who had seduced him from the path of fidelity to the Fatherland.

But even this appeal failed.

A final offer was made that if he would reveal the identity of the woman who was deemed so dangerous, the authorities would be content with barring her from German soil and no attempt would be made to punish her.

The prisoner was given 48 hours to think over this final offer, but he still refused, and it was then decided to carry out the death sentence.

The German authorities claim to have a description of the woman in their possession, but they say she is such a consummate actress that she is able to change her appearance so easily that they cannot be sure of her when she visits the country.

To inspire Secret Service agents to encompass her capture, a special prize of 100,000 marks has been offered.

It is believed that she is English but her command of European languages is such that she has no difficulty in passing for a subject of at least seven different countries.

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A Journalist's Odyssey

Beverley Nichols Goes On Pilgrimage To The East

When Mr. Beverley Nichols arrived shivering in Istanbul it occurred to him that the best place to go to for warmth would be a Turkish bath. He found to his cost that a Turkish bath in Turkey is very different from the natural habitat of Low's Colonel Blimp, writes "C. N." in "John O'London's Weekly." The account he gives of it in "No Place Like Home" is typical of the book, most of which is chirpy and good-humoured rather than witty or profound:—

"I pushed open a swing-door, just prevented myself from falling down a steep flight of steps, and penetrated into a hall that smelt of old laundry. Round the walls were a number of beds and from these beds some ten or twelve bandits rose with startling alacrity and walked towards me, making observations like "badly poo," warry-warry" and that sort of thing.

"Bath," I said. "Bain. Hammam."

"Bally poo warry warry" They repeated.

Turkish Delight

The master of ceremonies (who looked like President Hoover) turned out to be a slightly better linguist. He knew three phrases —"Very 'ot" "soapy, soapy, eh?" and "hell." But he could not understand Mr. Nichols's request for steam heat:—

"'Ot, 'ot, 'ot," I exclaimed, and went through the motions of shivering.

President Hoover's face lit up.

"'Ot, 'ot . . ." he repeated. "Very 'ot." And he slid across the flood towards a tap. Thinking that this might be a tap connected with steam heat I observed him with hope, tempered by a rapidly growing distaste.

The president turned on the tap. "'Ot, 'ot, very 'ot" he kept on crooning And it certainly was. But it was not steam. It was just ordinary hot water, with a faintly putrid smell.

"'Ot," repeated the president. And then he darted towards me and playfully chucked the entire scalding steam down my back.

The effect of all this was to produce a sore throat, a chill, and a general feeling of creepiness!

Were it not so gay one might almost describe Mr. Nichols' travel-book as a chronicle of disillusion. He will allow no nonsense about the gorgeous East and the inscrutable Orient. "A man who lets the water out of his basin in clean and airy modern hotel," he says bluntly, "is really setting in motion a sequence of events which is far more romantic and exciting than the actions of the Oriental who throws his slops into a dark street." When he mentions sheikhs—at the command of his playfully introduced Irate Reader—it is to tell us that in a sheikh's den he found a print of Queen Victoria "entirely surrounded by her relations, of every shape, size, and kind."

Chilling Disillusion

His description of the Sphinx is devastating:— "Come on, Feel something....." I said to myself "Feel anything . . . . awe, grandeur, mystery."

But alas! all I could feel was a sense of irritation that I had walked down the valley just to see "this". For the Sphinx to-day is even less impressive than perhaps she was three years ago, before the excavations began. The excavations have involved the removal of the sand round the feet, and the disappearance of the sand has emphasized the crudity of the general design. It has done more than that. It has laid bare a sort of granite well round the figure, so that the Sphinx now looks as if she were sitting in a bath from which the water has run out."

But bigger disappointments were in store for him. On his first visit to the Garden of Gethsemane he was shocked to discover that an open sewer from North Jerusalem runs within a stone's throw of its walls. It has been there for ten years, and in spite of many protests, he tells us, no attempt has been made to cover it in. The condition of the Garden itself filled him with horror—and as a practical gardener he ought to know what he is talking about:—

"It is bounded on one side by a modern Franciscan church, which ought never to have been built. On another side it is shut in by ugly iron railings which would be regarded as offensive in a public park. The beautiful cypresses, which might have lent it a little dignity, have all been cut down. There are a few old olive trees in the garden, and some little round beds of flowers.

In a sort of nightmare, I passed through the railings and walked round the flower beds. And here I had the greatest shock of all.

For the garden was not even weeded!"

Vulgarity At Nazareth

Elsewhere in the Holy Land he had moments of disillusion. "Official" Nazareth, we are told, "is, of all the cities associated with Christ, the most offensive, not only to the pious man, but to the man with the vaguest knowledge of history and the vaguest rudiments of taste. Every sect has greedily seized some site of sacred memory, and has proceeded to erect over it some abomination of architectural desolation.

Perhaps the worst of all is the Franciscan chapel which is supposed to stand on the site of the original carpenter's shop. It was finished in 1917, and I was shown over it by a very charming Franciscan father who seemed quite unaware of its indescribable vulgarity and hideousness.

"During the War," he said proudly, "we were afraid that it might have been commandeered as a barracks. But the Turks were routed just in time. We looked upon it as an act of God."

I gazed round me. I thought, "Yes, it would make a good barracks, except that it would give the soldiers bad dreams."

And he could work up no enthusiasm over the "muddy little trickle" of the Jordan:—

"I looked down at the river. It was about fifty feet wide. There was a certain amount of stunted, dusty vegetation on the banks. The water was the colour of "cafe au lait," and it ran sluggishly. An Arab woman was squatting on her haunches, washing a modern frock in the water. The idea of washing anything in such water seemed very odd."

However, there were compensations. He was enraptured by the foam of almond blossom in Palestine; he stood by the only well in Nazareth and reflected that here Mary must have come day after day to fill her pitcher; he was enchanted by Jerash, of all dead cities "the most beautiful and the most moving."

The Modern Samaritans

His pages are strewn with topicalities—for Mr. Nichols does not forget that he is the journalist as well as the pilgrim. Of Nablus, the home of the Samaritans, he remarks:—

Those who hold the Aryan faith —which is of all delusions the least historical—ought to have seen the few specimens of pure-blooded Samaritans whom I saw. They looked as though their veins were filled with water and their heads with wind. There was an earthquake at Nablus not long ago, and nobody has had the energy to build up the town again.

The Odyssey comes to an abrupt end. Mr. Nichols hears the call of his daffodils, and off he goes to see them waving under his old elm. Out of the impressions he brought back he has woven a book which will delight admirers of his facile pen. It is a pity he sometimes allows his raptures to run away with him, as, for instance, when he says of Mary's well at Nazareth, "I wondered why anybody ever wanted to drink anything else." But if Mr. Nichols cannot avoid extravagances and superficiality there is at least no doubt that he is passionately sincere in his beliefs.

OMAR KHAYYAM

With Apologies To Edgar Allen Poe—Adopted From "The Raven"

I

Once in bleak September dreary, I looked up, wan and weary,
Whilst pouring intent o'er quaint tome of Omarian love,
With heavy eyes, nearly sleeping, a-sudden I heard a tapping,
As of some one faintly rapping-tapping at my study door:
Me thought a visitor there had come asking at my study door,
A paltry knock, and then no more.

II

Ah! well I remember, 'twas in dark September,
As fleeting clouds careered fast on the Ocean floor,
Intent to cure my sorrow, ere rise of false dawn's morrow,
Sought in vain to borrow from my Iranian Mentor,
Mystic bumpers ever more.

III.

Awhile thro' dark peering, waiting, trembling, wondering,
Doubt seized me, felt I dreamt, as I had n'er dreamt before,
Unbroken silence reigning, stillness all o'er prevailing,
The only sound that buzzed my ear—"Iranian Mentor,"
I murmured loud, the words re-echoed—"Iranian Mentor",
An echo this and nothing more

IV.

In stealth I united, my window curtains wide,
Heart-thrills shook me with terror n'er felt before;
Thus to still my quickened breathing, I heard the tap repeating,
Ah! Tis some good friend's beseaching, anear my study door,
Some dear visitor entreating at my study door,
This it is and nothing more.

V.

Instant I mustered courage more, hesitating as before,
Muvaffik—Hasan—Nizam?" quoth I, must implore,
Forgiveness, was I napping, as I heard the rapping,
When I list your tapping at my quiet study door,
Sure, I felt full well I heard it—I op'd the study door,
Darkness all and nothing more.

VI

Be-dazed I stood, o'er the mystic voice to brood,
Soon I recalled that high wisdom once it bore,
Bewildered I halt before the door, no soul has, e'er retraced this shore,
Scarce did I dream what was in store—a benighted soul at my study door,
To hear him repeat in mystic tongue his cosmic lore,
Within my chamber door?

VII.

In a flash the shape angelic, I saw enter a human relic,
Sit on the Divan—"Allah", a word from his soul did outpour;
Nothing more he uttered, not a hair in his beard fluttered.

Till within myself I muttered—"art thou a friend gone before?"
At this his ethereal shape fluttered fleeting by thee chamber door.

Gone, gone—"Iranian Mentor"

T. B. S.

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Epic Of Service On The Indian Frontier

Story Of Life Of Abdul Gaffar Khan And Dr. Khan Saheb: Prema Kantak's "Introduction"

(CONTRIBUTED).

It is quite in the fitness of things that the book has been issued in the Marathi translation. And it is a matter for the greater gratification in that that a 'Sevika' has done the translation. I offer my congratulations to her for this admirable work. I could only express the hope that the Marathi-reading public will respond with a warm reception to the story of these two 'Khudai Khidmatgars.'

—M. K. GANDHI.

Miss Prema Kantak's "Khanbandhuncha Alpa Parichaya (Introduction to the Khan Brothers", published by G. V. Kulkarni, 291, Shanwar Peth, Poona, As. 9|-) prefaced with the words of Mahatma Gandhi reproduced above will certainly not fail to make the widest appeal to a public that has practically lived in complete ignorance, while it has probably heard of the heroic-romantic legend of the brilliant figure of the "Frontier Gandhi," about the life-story of Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother Dr. Khan Saheb: however brief the introduction it can only be pronounced as a revelation.

A Revelation.

These few pages in biography are a revelation not because they present the brothers as personalities essentially different from those we have known and associated with those names since their fame streaked down the Frontier, but because they furnish a confirmation of our impression. In walking out of their picture-frame they do not destroy the romantic charm of their personality—a personality that not all the mean lies of Press propaganda and the calumny, spread systematically, could tarnish. The revelation is purely a subjective phenomenon. What this simple and well-written narrative tells us is, in many respects, what we had perhaps imperfectly but surely sensed—that is where the strength of personality comes in—but it also arranges for us the fore-and back-ground in which the Khan brothers have lived and moved, felt, struggled and suffered. The picture is complete.

Exiles' Story.

Books are published in Marathi as well as in other languages, of the lives of extraordinarily successful men, gangsters, swindlers, criminals, whose will, cruelty, brutality are extolled as virtues of greatness: the typically criminal face, drunk and distorted with the success of the particular ruffian's 'achievement', glares us out of these sagas of 'greatness.' One could predict an increase in this kind of satanic hero-worshipping biography. But rarely, too, is published a biographical narrative or study of the kind of Miss Kantak's little book which compensates our outraged susceptibilities, thanks mainly to the exile of these two men. Because this biography is built up with all the little but illuminating facts about their every-day life that their openness of heart could steal from their tight-lipped modesty. They do not sit up for a picture, unlike most celebrities, and we could only marvel after what we know and what the book tells us about the achievement of these men, at the almost divine calm and unconcern with which they have walked their path of beautiful idealism and the still more beautiful, harder path of service, the path of faith, love, truth.

Epic In Service.

The narrative of the surroundings in which the brothers have been brought up, the circumstances of their education, adulthood and experiences, the outline of their socio-political activities, the struggle, the conflict, the ordeals of their life-work of service, privations, jail, suffering, persecution, exile, is simple, unadorned and therefore rhetorical. It defends them against charges that have long been disproved by citation of facts, of statements made both by the official spokesmen and other members in the Assembly in the course of debates over the question of the outlawry of the 'Red Shirts' movement. It tells us what these 'notorious Frontier agitators' who merely emerge as the most harmless and perfectly charming, well-educated, well-bred gentlemen whose only sin consisted in their love for their country and their countrymen living in political subjection, ignorance and the squalor, are, and have been like, what exactly they did to invite the notice of the Frontier authorities, imprisonment and exile since the 'Azzad School' was started as early as 1921 which later furnished the nucleus of the Khudai-khidmatgar movement: and in this straight and brief narrative we glimpse the greatness, grandeur and the purity of the soul, the strength of character, charm of personality, the qualities of manliness, the heroism and nobility of these two brothers who, personally so different, are yet motivated by the same fine impulse, the same sterling qualities of heart that move us so.

A Tribute.

Miss Prema Kantak deserves the gratitude of the Marathi-knowing public for conveying to it such interesting facts about the Khan brothers' life. The book is well produced, thanks to the enterprise of the Poona publishers, and fairly low-priced.

ORIGINALLY THEY WERE ONLY 24

Now They Are Billions

A liner from Australia arrived at the King George V Dock, London, last month with her holds packed with 50,000 large cases.

Inside the cases were 1,400,000 rabbits.

Their arrival opened the season for imported frozen rabbits. But . . . there is another side to the story, says the "Sunday Express." It is told below.

Seventy-six years ago rabbits were first imported into Australia.

Somebody shipped 24 from England to Barwon Park, Victoria.

They were taken there as pets.

Within a year they had increased and multiplied into a menace.

Six years later there were 20,000 rabbits in Barwon Park.

A drive was organised to kill them off, but they went on increasing.

CROSSED RIVER.

They crossed the Murray River and invaded New South Wales; soon they were in Queensland.

Western Australia spent £600,000 to build 2,000 miles of wire netting fence—only to find that the rabbits were on both sides.

To-day statisticians calculate that rabbits rob Australia of £50,000,000 each year.

Without the rabbit Australia could double the number of sheep and livestock kept on the farms.

The £40,000,000-a-year wool-clip would be worth more than £80,000,000; the £10,000,000 worth of sheepskins exported yearly would bring in £20,000,000.

Against this, the actual sale of rabbits brings Australia only £2,000,000 a year.

"EAT EVERYTHING"

In the fight to exterminate the pest nearly 1,000,000,000 are killed each year, and millions of pounds spent.

Ten rabbits can eat as much grass and pasturage as one sheep. They soil and ruin the grazing grounds.

They eat the bush, the bark of trees, the crops—anything they can reach.

They are responsible for the great sand-drifts of Australia, cause by the wind whipping up soil stripped bare of all vegetation.

One geological authority, Dr. Madigan, of Adelaide University, fears that rabbits will cause an increase in the number of Central Australian deserts, until one desert links up with another.

The motor lorry had chosen one of the busiest parts of the city wherein to break down. For twenty minutes or more the driver had had his head tucked beneath the bonnet trying to locate the source of the trouble, but without success.

An ancient-looking street trader, who had been watching the proceedings, suddenly exclaimed: "Try flooding her, mate!"

The lorry driver, who had tried flooding the carburetter and everything else, raised his head, looked round at his watchers, and groaned: "'Ark at ole Noah!"

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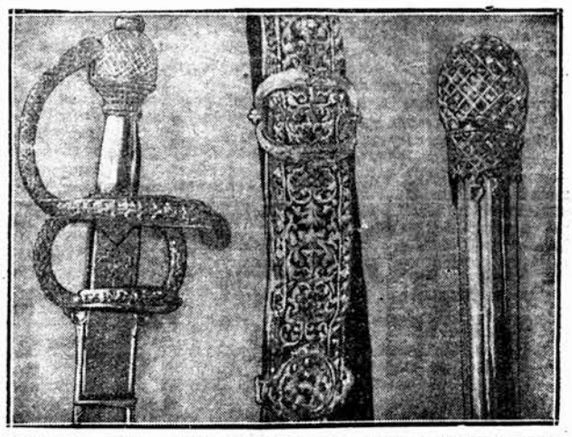
Irish Names & Their Origin

A. I. Rorke, writing in the Derry Journal of July 31 last, discusses some of the Irish names and their origin. Many persons believe that unless an Irish surname has a "Mac" or "O" prefix it is not Irish, says Mr. Rorke. They follow the verse which runs:

"By 'Mac' and 'O'
You'll always know
True Irishmen, they say:
But if they lack
Both 'O' and 'Mac'
No Irishmen are they."

But many a "Mac" and "O" surname to-day was not originally Irish, and many names without "O" and "Mac" prefixes are more Irish than some with "Mac" or "O." "Mac" and "O" surnames did not come into common use in Ireland until the ninth century A.D. Will any one say that the Irish in Ireland whose Milesian ancestors colonized Ireland 1,200 years B.C. and who carried on up to the ninth century A.D. were not truly Irish? Yet they had no "Mac" or "O" surnames during those centuries.

Few people know that many surnames to-day with "O" and "Mac" prefixes are not of Irish origin. For example, O'Doyle, O'Harold, O'Sughrue, O'Byrne and McCotter were originally Norwegian names, and Burke, Barry, Lacey, Cogan, Blake and Fleming were Norman names, as are all names with a "Fitz" prefix. "Fitz" is a Norman corruption of the Latin word "Filus," meaning son"—for example: Gerald FitzStephen means "Gerald, son of Stephen." Many of the Norman invaders of Ireland were Fitzmuch Irish territory, but married into the kingly and princely families, and became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," yet their names were originally Nor-Geralds, FitzStephens, FitzSimons, FitzWilliams, etc. They seized a great Irish patriot, a most eloquent toastmaster when introducing me said it was too bad that I was named Alexander, that I should have had a good Irish name like his own, Patrick, or like his brothers Michael, Andrew



Close-up of the regalia of the Kandyan Kings of Ceylon, which has been returned by the British Government and brought to Ceylon. Photo shows (from left to right), the richly-ornamented hilt of the sword of State; a section of the Cross-Belt and the upper portion of the Sceptre with its knob studded with precious stones. (Courtesy: "Ceylon Observer.").

man. The family "DeBurgo" in Normandy became "Burke" in Ireland.

Jewish And Christian

Once at a banquet in honour of and John. Had he reflected but a moment he would have recalled that names like Patrick, Michael, Andrew, John, James, Joseph are Jewish and Christian names brought into Ireland by St. Patrick in the fifth century, and that the name Alexander, which is a Greek word meaning "Leader of Men," was known to the Celtic Tribes 333 years B.C., when they were allies of Alexander the Great in Greece.

O'Connell means "High powerful." The family was prominent in Derry, Galway and Clare—distinguished in the Irish Brigades of France and produced Daniel O'Connell the Liberator.

McCafferty means son of Cafferty, "horse rider." A Donegal surname partly anglicized McCagrey—the family is a branch of the O'Dohertys.

O'Mulligan "descendant of Mulligan," meaning "bald." A Tirconnell family, Chiefs of Tir MacCarthainn in the Barony of Boylagh. In wide use in Ulster in the sixteenth century. Anglicized Molyneux and Baldwin in Donegal—the latter intended as a translation meaning "The Bald One."

McCabe, son of Caba, meaning "cap" or "hood". A Norse military family from the Hebrides in the fourteenth century. Settled in Brefini—became captains of the Gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys—a branch of the MacLoods. Frequently mentioned in the Four Masters as early as 1358. Still numerous in Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Meath.

O'Connor, a most widespread family name, means "high will" or "desire." O'Connor of Connacht decended from Conor, King of Connacht in the tenth century. Two became Kings of all Ireland, later divided into O'Connor Donn (Brown) and O'Connor Ruad (Red), and the Sligo O'Connor. Lords of Offarly, death of one recorded in 979 A.D. Powerful and warlike race. Defended themselves 300 years—dispossessed by Philip and Mary, Rule in Kerry between Tralee and the Shannon—Elizabeth confiscated their property and gave it to Trinity College.

O'Farrell—"super valour"—several families—O'Farrell of Annaly, for centuries rulers of Longford. Maintained independence to 1565 against Sir Henry Sidney. Took prominent part in political and military movements of the seventeenth century—officers in the Irish Brigades in France. Other branches in Wicklow and Tyrone.

O'Reilly—chiefs of Breifney—O'Reilly—same stock as those of Breifney—O'Rourk. O'Reilly, powerful in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, extended their dominions over Cavan, parts of Meath and Westmeath—sometimes chiefs of all Breifney. Independent to the time of James the First—continued to hold their own until the Cromwellian Confiscation. Attained high ecclesiastical rank, five of them Primates of Armagh.

Buckley, descendant of Buacaill the Boy. A name in the sixteenth century in Cork and Offaly—now in Kerry, Kilkenny and Dublin.

Coghlain, descendants of Coal, meaning "a cape or hood." An ancient surname in Cork.

Griffin, a Welsh personal name, meaning "ruddy complexion." Settled in Ireland at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Flynn, descendant of Flann, meaning "red"; first in West Roscommon Eranaghs of the Church of Eas Ui Fhloinn, near Boyle, hereditary Erenaghs of the Church and Monastery of St. Tirnan. Chiefs in South Cork at Ardagh Castle, Chiefs in Muskerry Cork—dispossessed in the fourteenth century by the MacCarthys of Blarney.

Cohalan, descendants of Catal, means "battle mighty." A Roscommon family, once chiefs of Clan Fogartaigh. A Limerick family once chiefs of Owneybeg. An Ulster family in Monaghan and Louth.

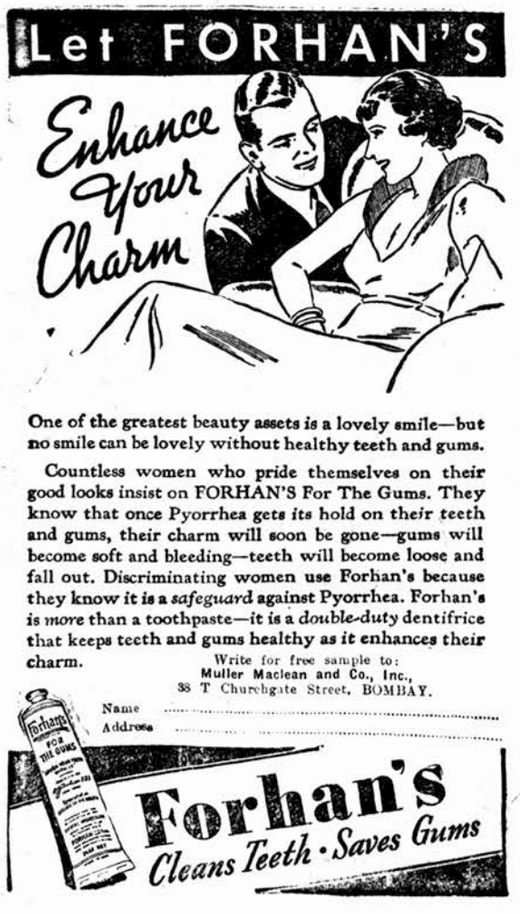
Long, descendants of LeLong—meaning "Very tall." The surnames brought to Ireland by the Normans.

Hayes, descendants of Ao'd, meaning "fire" and anglicized Hughes in the North and Hayes in the South, and Hay in the United States. Lords of Ui Fiachrach of Ardstraw; chiefs of Eas Ruagh at Ballyshannon. Chiefs of Farnay in Monaghan; Lords in Navan; Chiefs in Gorey in Wexford; Chiefs of Muscraighe in Cork; prominent in Galway, Mayo and Sligo.

Corrigan, a diminutive of Curry, meaning "spear-head." A name found in Ulster, Leinster and Connacht.

Farley, descendants of Ferally, meaning "Super-war." A distinguished ecclesiastical family in Cavan—another branch in Limerick.

Some of these place names sound strange to modern ears, but they were ancient divisions of Ireland. The county names which were introduced by the English are more familiar to-day.—"Montreal Gazette."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Caballero—Spain's Leftist Prime Minister

Is He The Lenin Of Spain?

Mr. Langdon-Davies, representing the "News Chronicle," interviewed Largo Caballero, the new Spanish Prime Minister a few days before the beginning of the civil war. The following are the most important facts of Caballero's life: Aged 67; worked for his living from age of 7, sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1917, is the most powerful Labour leader in Spain, agitated against the King until the Revolution, when he became Minister of Labour. Accused of instigating the armed revolt of 1934. Joined Popular Front with the Liberals and Communists, supported the Azana Government.

In a small hotel near Holborn I have been talking to a short, stout, but active man, who at first sight you would put at fifty years of age.

He bears no sign of having been in prison six times, or of having been sentenced to death.

His outer man, in fact, is unimpressive except for extremely intelligent eyes, but when you discover that instead of being 50 he is 67, when you listen to his unadorned straightforward way of answering questions, when you watch him dodge the traffic, and cross the road, in spite of traffic lights, and in spite of his years—then you see that this physical unimpressiveness is really a positive quality, a useful economy, a machine-like accuracy of mind and body, that needs no romantic, theatrical or rhetorical frills.

Imagine a Philip Snowden of 25 years ago, without the bitterness, and you have Largo Caballero.

The name, you say, means nothing to you. But if someone twenty-five years ago had said to you as you walked down Southampton Row, "Look at that stocky fellow over there, his name is Lenin," you might not have turned your head.

SPANISH LENIN.

It will be as well to turn your head in Largo Caballero's direction, because many people believe that the next Communist country will be Spain, and there are those who would whisper to you in Madrid if Largo Caballero passed, "Look, there goes the Spanish Lenin."

Not that Largo Caballero is against the Spanish Government of to-day. Indeed, although his party is not represented in the Government, it is the voting strength and, we might add, the fighting strength behind it.

For Spain, like France, is in the strange predicament of having a democratic middle-class Government, menaced by revolution from the Right, and relying for its very life upon support from a Left, which does not really believe in its ability to solve social and economic problems.

I reminded Largo Caballero of the fate of Social Democracy in Germany and Austria; did he not fear that the Spanish Social Democrats would go the same way?

"No," he said, "because they are too strong for the Fascists." "Why are they stronger?" "Because of us," he replied, and it was perfectly clear that he had no doubt as to what economic class had the real power in Spain to-day.

Were I a cartoonist, I should draw Largo Caballero playing chess and about to move a pawn called Casares Quiroga, the Republican Prime Minister, against the enemy; a pawn which no good chess player will lose uselessly, but still, nevertheless, only a pawn.

WILLING TO HELP.

The Socialist leader is, however, a great admirer of Casares Quiroga, and believes him just the right man to deal with the Fascist menace. He had nothing but praise for the way in which the recent attempted coup was handled.

His attitude to the Government he summed up thus: "We are willing to help them work out their programme; we put them where they are with the sacrifices of our blood and freedom; we do not believe that they will succeed; when they fail, we will take over, and then it will be our programme and not theirs that we will carry out, but so long as they have yet to fail, we are loyal to ...the United Front and even the middleclass Republicans."

I asked him what the relationship was between his Socialist Trades Union Organisation and the Syndicalist Unions. "There is perfect accord in the field of industrial action. When there is a strike, we are shoulder to shoulder. In the field of political theory, we disagree; we are solving the disagreement by winning over the rank and file of the Syndicalists to our way of thinking." I asked him if there were not an epidemic of strikes in Spain, and whether this would not discredit the United Front Government.

"It is not true to say that there are more strikes now. In 1931 I was Minister of Labour and there were just as many strikes then. The coming of a United Front Government makes no difference to the fight against the employer for better conditions of labour."

"Then it is not true to say that the Syndicalists are sabotaging the Government by promoting strikes for political ends."

INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.

"No. The strikes are purely industrial. There is no use of direct action for political ends. The success of the United Front and especially of the organised Socialist movement is bringing anarcho-syndicalism to its natural decline.

"There is, of course, a certain amount of confusion and violence, but we of the Socialist movement are absolutely opposed to violence of any sort, whether it be the burning of churches or the assassination of opponents. We cannot be held responsible for criminal elements, whether they call themselves Left or Right."

"Do you believe that the change from the Republican Government to a Socialist Government will be accomplished by the ballot?" "That I do not know. But really there would be no Republican without us. We are their strength and if we withdraw our support they are gone."

"What is your attitude towards foreign affairs? Will Spain remain one of the 'neutral States' in the coming struggles?" "There are no neutral States any longer. It is the United Front of the democracies and Russia on one side, against the dictatorships of the Right."

A POPULAR MAN.

I asked him what he thought of the League of Nations and of our part in it; but Largo Caballero at once became the "foreign guest" again; all he would say was, "Spain is a member of the League of Nations and will remain loyal to her Covenant. If the League fails, we shall not be neutral; no, we are the allies of the opponents of Fascism."

Largo Caballero is one of the three most popular men in Spain; he can move masses; but he has invented no new ritual, wears no particular shirt, no moustache; as a speaker he appeals directly to the thoughtful side of human nature.

It is a relief to think that there can be great popular leaders even to-day who do not appeal to unbridled emotionalism.

One of these days I can imagine Largo Caballero interviewed again: "No opinion, no comment," he will say, "We are some men met together to fulfil a revolutionary moment. We have fulfilled it."

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI PSYCHOPATHIC

'They Are Sick Men,' Says Mental Specialist

Dr. John S. Perry of the psychiatric department of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, told delegates to the convention of the National Medical Association on Aug. 22 at Philadelphia that Mussolini and Hitler are "psychopathic cases."

"Mentally and emotionally they are sick men," he declared, "with the ability and power to do untold damage.

"Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia and his overthrow of Halle Selassie let loose a general disregard for established government throughout Europe, which finds its logical outcome in the Spanish civil war.

"He is now doing all in his power to prolong the war by aiding the Rebels. If he succeeds in effecting a Fascist triumph in Spain, fascism will take renewed courage throughout the world. Democracy will have a hard struggle to survive."

The convention was attended by more than 1,000 Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists.

MOORS IN SPAIN

Report from Madrid that Moorish prisoners arrived there are first Moors in Madrid for 1,000 years must not be taken literally, says the "News Chronicle."

In 936, Madrid, then called Madjrit, was Moorish settlement and fortress. Not captured by Christian King Alfonso VI. until 1083.

Moors get their name from Mauretania (Roman province, not the Cunarder). Were Christianised by the Romans, converted to Islam by the Arabs. Invited into Spain by one of the contestants in a civil war among the Christians, they conquered almost the whole of the country. (Let Franco beware!)

Christian kingdoms of Aragon, Castile and Leon slowly reconquered the country. Moors finally driven out of all Spain (until 1936) by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492.

SCENES AT MOUNT MARY'S FAIR, BANDRA

(Left) Pilgrims and pedlars on their way to the Church; (right) two Marwaree ladies enjoying the fair.

Books & Their Writers

SOME USEFUL LAW-BOOKS

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES AND COMPENSATION IN BRITISH INDIA. By C. Rameswara Rao. Published by the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras, 1936.

Mr. Rao has laid the legal profession under a deep obligation by issuing this book, the first of its kind. Though the High Courts have been established for nearly three-quarters of a century and roughly 4,000 cases have accumulated on the subject of damages, yet the profession's interest therein has been desultory. This apathy is in some measure due to the cause that the law on the subject is not codified. Lawyers have been content when necessary to refer to English and American authorities or wade through our law reports.

With the growing complexity of our commercial life and the newly awakened sense of our civil rights the subject of damages is bound to occupy the urgent attention of our High Courts. This book will be found very useful and will lighten the work of counsel. There are 30 chapters, a third dealing with the general principles and one chapter with pleadings and proofs. While the chief interest is for lawyers, commercial firms to whom a knowledge of their rights and obligations are necessary may also profit by possessing this book. Each of them will find a chapter devoted to the topic of their particular interest. Separate chapters deal with such subjects as, insurance, negotiable instruments, hire-purchase, infringement of copyrights, patents and designs, trade-marks, different kinds of contracts, and torts to movable and immovable property. The liability of the Secretary of State and Public Officers also finds a place.

The author has dealt thoroughly with his subject. He has advanced his propositions with care and lucidly, at times volunteering his reasons for disagreeing with some authorities. The points on which our law is different from the English common law and statute law have been carefully noted. We recommend the book.

The Simple Case For Socialism

COLE EXPLAINS REASONS OF HIS FAITH

THE SIMPLE CASE FOR SOCIALISM: By G. D. H. Cole. Published by Victor Gallancz Ltd.

This is one of those books which bring intellectual problems within reach of average minds. It is, perhaps, one of the best handbooks on Socialism and explains it in a very easy and simple manner. What is so striking is the way in which the case for Socialism is presented. It is written more from a human point of view than academical or technical and makes such an appeal to all one's humanness and mellows the harsh edge which interpretation of economic subjects usually involves. As the author himself says in the introductory note, "it is a plain statement by one who has been a Socialist from boyhood, of the reasons of his faith."

Socialism to-day is a real burning question in India and there are few among the intelligentsia who are not hungrily seekinkg to understand something of what it means. Cole's book is about the best to serve his purpose. It is simple, concise and complete. Those who entirely try to make out that class war is a creation of the Socialists will find an answer in the opening chapter, where the author points out that what Socialism aims at is the termination of class conflict, not the creation of it. "By Socialism I mean a form of Society in which men and women are not divided into opposing economic classes, but live together under conditions of approximate social and economic equality, using in common the means that lie to their hands of promoting social welfare. Socialism, as I understand it, means four closely connected things—a human fellowship which denies and expels distinction of class, a social system in which no one is so much richer or poorer than his neighbours as to be unable to mix with them on equal terms, the common ownership and use of all the vital instruments of production, and an obligation upon all citizens to serve one another according to their capacities to promote the common well-being".

After making out a very human case for Socialism, the author goes on to show the forces the Socialist has to contend against—poverty and enslavement. A man who is poor is never master of his soul, though traditional religion and bourgeois ethics depict him so. He is for ever bartering away his freedom for a mess of pottage, not to speak of the terror of unemployment hanging over him like the proverbial sword. Security and a job one likes and such as would help his soul to expand are beyond his dream in a capitalist world.

The chapter on Nationalism and war is most stimulating. The case for internationalism is made out most strikingly and in an unusually original manner. "The nations won their reverence by promising them order within and portection against the foreigner. Internationalism will strike roots in men's imagination and enlist their loyalty only if it can offer them a wider protection.....to achieve a wider international unity. We shall have to work not only by the provision and propaganda of international ideas, but also by finding for these ideas some positive rallying point in a concrete human institution in which they can be at least in part embodied. So "Workers of the World Unite" wrote Karl Marx in the Communist Manifesto." Cole's case for a broad United Front of Socialists, Communists and Trade Unions to build up the Working class solidarity and enable those countries at least where Socialists are a power to reckon with, to band themselves through the League of Nations into a mutual security league against war, may sound reformist and tame to vivid leftists. But in the present circumstances when Socialists are faced with a chaotic world which the debacle of crumbling capitalism is leaving in its wake, imperialist greed flying at each other's throats and the rising meance of Fascism, one has to hit up on the most practical way of dealing with the situation, making the best use of a bad job and try to help the advance of Socialism.

A CLASSIC BRITISH TRIAL

THE TRIAL OF ROBERT WOOD. Edited by Basil Hogarth. Published by Butterworth & Co

The trial of Robert Wood has been often described as the classic British trial of the century. Though not agreeing to this premature claim—we can name some with equal if not better title—it must be acknowledged that the trial presented many aspects both remarkable and interesting to lawyers and laymen alike. Wood's own acquittal was largely due to these unusual features. There was first of all a wide show of earnest sympathy for him throughout London. It started on his arrest by his employers putting £1,000 at the disposal of his solicitor to brief the best counsel and continued to the end when even theatrical performances had to be interrupted to announce to the audience the glad tidings of his acquittal. Again Wood was the first person on trial for his life going into the witness-box and successfully maintaining his plea.

These do not exhaust the exceptional features of the case. Before Wood was arrested two other men were suspected. They escaped arrest because they were able to furnish clear alibis. Wood's arrest was due to the lies he told, his fruitless attempt to suborn evidence and creating a false alibi, that was not of much help to clear him of the charge. Apart from these points the police could as easily have laid a charge against the other two. The Crown were only able to rely on the accumulation of facts negligible in themselves but damning in the accumulation of points against him. The defence had answers to every point of the prosecution, some plausible, others not so plausible, yet not outside the bounds of possibility. Ultimately, the prisoner was acquitted, but one feels he owed his escape less to a clear proof of his innocence than to the general atmosphere of sympathy and the skill of his defender, Sir Edward Marshall-Hall—who rarely surpassed himself later—helped in some measure by the grave warning of the judge who told the jury in clear words that strong as the suspicion was against accused, the prosecution, in his opinion, had yet not brought the guilt near to him.

Every trial loses some of its original interest in point due mainly to the result being known as also to the lack of proper atmosphere. To that extent this book also suffers. Nonetheless it will be found interesting. Some of our judges and magistrates may well profit by reading and pondering over this case, eager as they are to brush aside unceremoniously some of the defences of accused persons on the ground of being too far-fetched. The explanation of Wood at times taxes a great deal of our credulity, still it did not cause the judge to lose sight of the guiding principle of all criminal trials, that the case must be fully proved against an accused before he could be convicted, an elementary principle the application of which is not seldom lost sight of in our Courts.

The book keeps up the high standard of the Notable British Trial Series. If there is one criticism we have to offer to the Editor it is the omission of the proceedings before the magistrate.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Vishnu Narayen Bhatkande—Enduring Services To Hindusthani Music—Pioneering Heroism—Constructive And Far-Sighted Scholarship—No Tribute To Bombay University—Herr Lehman Provides—A Contrast And Object-Lesson—Elephanta Sculptures—Government's Costly Indifference To Archaeological Department.

Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande is no more. He died last Saturday. He has left the world where he sought, and served music. He lives in his work, guiding, inspiring. His personality remains, immortalised in services and scholarship that will endure as long as Hindusthani music will endure.

Did he survey the past traditions of Hindusthani music? There have been others who have done so. Did he write books? There have been others who have done so. Did he help the study and appreciation of Hindusthani music? So have others.

Intellectual Convictions

But the difference between the pioneering services he heroically rendered and the services rendered by other students and exponents of his generation is the difference in personality, in the ocean-depth of his determination, the unswerving, unbreakable, steel of his intellectual convictions. He was poor. He remained poor. And, only the poor understand what it is to dedicate one's utmost and the best to service. Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande belonged to no well-established public institution. He occupied no University "chair." He was prepared to accept no conventions critically unchallenged. He was neither certified nor lionised by "expert" opinion in the West. And, no big drum boomed to herald his approach, work and achievement for the amusement of the elegant crowd which is, presumably, busy deciding the country's destiny.

He Stepped On And Forward Always

Neither poverty nor the annoyance, if not open hostility and the inevitable obstacles which he encountered deterred Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande from the path of service he had stepped on definitely over three decades ago. It was always a step forward on the path, unswerved. Neither the resources of a well-established institution, nor the status, leisure and moral support believed to be the domain of University research scholarship were offered him.

The Lone Pilgrim

The lone pilgrim and explorer travelled from the Punjab to Cape Comorin seeking enlightenment, conversation, information from every known "Ustad" and unknown devotee of music His diaries, critical as well as informative, have treasured the impressions of that pilgrimage, recorded the outstanding personalities whose names are now only a name in Hindusthani music. The magnitude and thoroughness of his single-handed investigations could only be understood by the contrast with the petty scholarly cant and quibbles which seek, under the guise of Indian Scholarship and research noise, prominence and, not seldom, a servile patting on the back by the West.

Syt. Vasi's Folk Dance "Ashapuri Ne Marge," which was featured and appreciated at the recent recital, arranged by the Universal Arts League.

Intellectual Servility Perverts Values of National Culture

I remember the regret with which Fox-Strangways, the well-known music critic and author of the "Music of Hindusthan" mentioned to me the name of Pundit Bhatkhande when I met him in London nearly two years ago. He regretted that he was not told, when he was in India, of the great work Pundit Bhatkhande had accomplished for Hindusthani music. His books written in Marathi were inaccessible to the inquirer. The inquirer had to rely on information that was second-hand. He requested me to convey his apologies to Punditji. I mention this incident only to illustrate the handicaps that a national worker, scholar and cultural exponent placed like Pundit Bhatkhande, inevitably, experiences, only to illustrate the intellectual conditions in India where national art, scholarship and culture are wrongly placed and not seldom get their values perverted by alien glamour, superficiality and certificates.

The Heroic Scale Of Service

Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande's scholarly investigations and the consequent books he wrote on Hindusthani music have been recognised as the foundations, the solid foundations, for the study as well as the appreciation of Hindusthani music. On these the aspiring heretic and crusader organised his lofty structures. The music conferences he initiated and guided, the music colleges at Lucknow and Gwalior he founded and the unremitting fastidiousness with which he advised and inspected musical institutions in Baroda State and the Benares University could only indicate the heroism which one learnt to spell with the name—that had become inspiration as well—of Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande.

His Work, National Legacy

Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande is gone. He has left his work to us, he has left it to the nation as a sacred trust. It is one invaluable legacy. When the great pioneer was on this side of life he was, as I said, indifferent to everything except the call of service to the art to which he had dedicated his life so completely, asking for no favour, seeking no reward. Now that he has parted from us, it is up to us to question ourselves whether we have a right to remain indifferent any longer to the national service his memory recalls and demands.

University's Intolerable Apathy

It is painful and, in many ways, intolerable that the city that he claimed as his own should have permitted its University to disown his existence and monumental work and keep music outside its gate, outcasted. More abstract, entirely academic and alien, if not quite futile, subjects than the subject of art, music, painting and architecture, have found welcome recognition, grants, curriculum, extension facilities and "chair" from the Bombay University. What is the conceivable reason which prevents the custodians of learning, art, scholarship and culture in the Bombay University to bolt the door with such incredibly grim obstinacy against art, against music, painting, architecture, sculpture?

Elephanta And Ajanta "Everlasting Monuments"?

Since the last ten months or so eight German artists, led by Herr Lehman and Herr Kroner, delegates by the Munich Academy, have been busy reproducing on canvas, typical examples of ancient Indian architecture, sculpture, and paintings. These pictures will be a feature of the exhibition in Munich next year to be opened by Herr Hitler. The Karachi European Gymkhana had the chance to view the exhibits recently and Herr Lehman, the leader of the delegated artists, expressed the view that the paintings they did at Ajanta and the Elephanta Caves were "gems" and were "everlasting monuments to the glorious Indian culture and civilization of past centuries."

Technological Department Differs

Judged by the indifference of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and by the compete silence of the Government of Bombay, the German delegations estimate of the priceless art heritage of India, seems, more or less, to be unfounded. And, the way the Government have permitted the Archaeological Department to muddle through their grave responsibilities to lovers of art everywhere in the world suggests that the sculptures at the Elephanta cave cathedral, so far as they are concerned, may not be "everlasting," however, immortal an inspiration they may be to the students of civilization and culture outside the vision of the nation of shop-keepers.

Worse Than The Blank Cheque

The catastrophe to the world-renowned "Trimurti" and other sculptures seem to be no more than a minor departmental annoyance with those incapable hands who at present watch and, presumably, safeguard what Herr Lehman regards as "everlasting monuments to the glorious Indian culture and civilization of past centuries." One could understand the blank cheque to the Archeological Department. But it is incredible that its dereliction from its fundamental duty should be its qualification for Government apatny and finance from the poor ryot.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

LIFE IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP

RUBBER TRUNCHEON. By Wolfgang Langhoff (Constable: London. 7sh. 6d.)

Wolfgang Langhoff is a German actor who gets arrested with the coming into office of the Nazi regime. He was not politically active. The associations he had with political organizations were more bound with his profession. Such associations and denunciations also it would seem serve to bring arrest. That at any rate is what happens to Langhoff. Trifles decide his arrest, trifles determine his stay for thirteen months in concentration camp, and trifles, it may be stated, bring his release. But the thirteen months in concentration camp are not accounted or filled by trifles. Langhoff narrates them and others that he has seen. It is a narrative, exciting and arresting and often blood-curdling. During his stay in concentration camp, Langhoff has the opportunity of seeing the incoming and stay as prisoners of some persons who formerly occupied high positions in Germany, persons like Ebert, son of the President of Germany before Hindenburg, Heilman, the leader in the Prussian Diet of the Social Democratic fraction, and the Prussian Minister Hirtsiefer of the old Centre Party. Langhoff supplies interesting accounts of life among inmates and various factors about the organization of a new institution—concentration camp—that has come into Germany's life. There are neither sermons nor lengthy reflections; the book in fact is one chain of events and incidents, many thrilling, some instructive, few amusing and some startling, some indeed very so. An introduction is supplied by the well-known writer, Leon Feuchtwanger.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Banking and Industrial Finance in India, by N. Das (Modern Publishing Syndicate), Calcutta, price Rs. 5.

Indian Peasant Proprietorship, by Brijkishore Bhargava, D. B. Taraporevalla Sons and Co., Bombay), price Rs. 6-4.

The Quest Eternal, Brajendranath Seal (Oxford University Press), price 5s.

Parsi Poverty—facts and figures, (Parsi Charity Organisation Society, Bombay).

Shri Bhagvad Gita (Rajvaidya Jivram Kalidas Shastri, Gondal), price Rs. 4.

His Holiness (The Islamic Literature Publishing House, Lahore).

The Greatness of Holy Quran, by Al-Haj Quassim Ali Jairazbhoy, Bombay.

Strange Journey, by H. Chattopadhyaya, (Bharatha Shakhty Nilayam, Pondicherry.)

Manual of Public Services Commission, (Vocational Guidance Institute, Lahore), price Rs. 2-12.

Principles of Pronounciation of Correct English, parts I and II, by R. S. Sharma, (Saraswati Bhuvan, Soron).

Freedom and Culture, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras), price Re. 1.

A Book of Essays, by N. C. Das, (Cuttack Trading Co., Cuttack), price Rs. 2.

Sashtichi Bhakhar (Mar.) by G. G. Naik, (Secretary, Worli Gohchar and Bhoye Sansthan, Bombay,) price Rs. 2.

The Perfectly Ended Chapter, (Oxford University Press), price 1s.

The Motor Vehicle Law of India, by M. M. Kotasthane, Bombay, price Rs. 4.

Customs and Tariffs, by K. Thanu Pillai, Travancore, price Rs. 2.

Cricket—How to succeed, by D. R. Jardine, (Evans Bros., London).

Treat Yourself, by T. D. Raja, (Hahnemann Pharmacy, Karachi) price As. 10.

The Jagirdar of Palna, by Nalini Turkhed, (B. P. Samant and Co., Bombay).

Devki's Problems by Bishan Narain, (Ram Krishna and Sons, Lahore), price Re. 1.

Annual Report of the Rockfeller Foundation—1935, New York.

Trial of Robert Wood, by Basil Hogarth, (Butterworth and Co., Calcutta.

The Voice of Omar Khayyam, by J. E. Saklatwalla, Bombay,

The Model Village, by A. H. Jaisinghani, (Ganesh and Co., Madras).

Days of Contempt, by Andre Malraux, (Victor Gollancz) price 6s.

Choose a Bright Morning, by Hillel Bernstein, (Victor Gollancz) price 6s.

Life of Vishnu P. Pandit (Mar.) by S. S. Pandit, (Vidwa Vivaha Mandal Office, Poona,) price As. 12.

Masterpieces of Japanese Poetry—Ancient and Modern, Vols. I and II, by Miyamori Asataro (Maruzen Company), Tokyo.

The Story of Civilisation, by Will Durant, (Simon and Schuster, New York).

The Agrarian Problem in India, by Z. A. Ahmad, (All-India Congress Committee).

Business Guide and Commercial correspondence, by Shiv Das Sethi (Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Lahore,) price Rs. 2-8.

Guide to American Studies, by R. C. Malhotra. (Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Lahore).

Pravas Varta (Guj.) (Dakshinamurthi, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Tapalam (Guj.) (Dakshinamurti, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Akhil Triveni (Guj.) (Dakshinamurti, Bhavnagar), Price As. 12.

Health Manual, by Dr. R. M. Phadke, Bombay, price As. 8.

THE CASE-NOTED CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. By P. Hari Rao. Published by the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.

Those who are in need of a handy-book of reference on the Civil Procedure Code will find this book useful. All cases bearing on the law are digested and placed immediately after each section. Numerals are used to facilitate reference from the different parts of each section to the notes. The exhaustive index will also be found helpful. The case-law and legislative changes have been brought down to end of 1935.

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THE CURRENT INDEX, 1935. Published by the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.

The busy practioner will welcome this index. All the cases found in this law reports of 1935 are briefly noted and properly indexed under separate headings. The important cases decided in England also find a place at the end of the book. At the beginning is given a list of cases followed, over-ruled, distinguished or differed. The book is printed in the usual format and is handy for immediate reference.

MODERN PRESS

THE PRESS. By A. J. Cummings (John Lane The Bodley Head: London. 3sh. 6d.)

This is the latest addition to the very useful series: Twentieth Century Library. Cummings in this volume discusses various significant issues connected with the press to-day and explodes some myths. Particularly interesting are his observations about the role assumed by leading papers which closely influence opinion and on which large number of organs are or make themselves dependent for guidance and information, in the direction of reports at moments of great tension and crisis, when methods and standards are rigidly subordinated to considerations of policy. Illustrations are supplied: there is an interesting one that refers to the "Times" of London and another bearing on the Ottawa Conference. A suggestively critical estimate is made of the difference in the attitude of the British Press in general in reporting two cases that have in recent period raised international attention: the British Engineers' case in Moscow and the Reichstag case in Berlin. Cummings examines the Press of various countries. He has considerable praise for the French Press, though he is not non-critical to different drawbacks, greatly of a general nature under conditions bound with an economic system. He refers with much regret and great disappointment to the change that has come over the German Press. He institutes a comparison between the German and Russian Press and suggests that, in spite of the resemblance as relating to State control, there is at the same time fundamental difference, indicative of which as well he mentions the enormous fall in the circulation of papers in Germany and the marked rise of them in Russia. Cummings does not turn much to an elaboration of how some of the controls exercised now over the Press could be got to cease. The volume has no great doctrinal claim. It is largely of informative and expository nature. It explains many things, bursts some common notions, gives good amount of information of value and interest, and provokes thought on various aspects connected with Press to-day. An interesting addition to a set dealing with vital topics.

N

SHE MAY SUE POLICE

Possible "Wrongful Arrest" Action

An action against the police, alleging wrongful arrest, may be raised by Mrs. Dorothy Neri, the 25-years-old waitress, who was acquitted at London Sessions of stealing a wallet from Police-Constable Copeland in Hyde Park.

"I shall be able to state definitely what I am to do in the matter," Mr. H. G. Taunton, Mrs. Neri's solicitor, told a London Press reporter.

"Mrs. Neri has gone down to Brighton to consult her brother on the matter.

"I will then have a consultation with counsel and decide on my course of action".

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IN PRAISE OF CHEERFULNESS

The Gloomy Are Enemies Of Mankind

(BY YEN KAY.)

While dullness is the standing ditchwater of life, cheerfulness proclaims itself to be a prattling golden stream. It is the perfume of the soul, the music of the limbs. Think not there is any more exquisite note in the gamut of nature than a cheerful face, not even flowers and birds excepted. Flowers no doubt beckon beautifully; birds no doubt warble sweetly; but a single smile kindles a hundred eyes. So when I see a lugubrious soul I cry to the fairies that haunt our dreams and elevate us to blessed regions, for a pair of wings!

"A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a."

Why? Just because there is no heavier load than care; nor a swifter mount than the buoyant mind or the bright eye. An ounce of sparkling wine often does more good than a ton of castor-oil, and while sadness may put us under the tuition of wisdom for a while, joy remains the truer fount of life. When it is dark, think it is light! When the ground is hard, cover it with laughter to make the walking easier. The poet says that "God made Heaven and Earth for the joy He took in a rhyme," and would have us drink "the strong red wine of His mirth," "the splendid joy of the stars," "the deep blue cup of the sky!"

BRIGHT WEATHER.

It has been said that cheerfulness is the bright weather of the heart. In fact, it is the only genuine bright weather, within or without. When the heart weeps, everything weeps. When the eyes brighten and a smile coming to birth flickers on the lips, lo the spray of sunset colours strews the frowning sky! It is the cheerful man that has got the true key of life, while the morose go on brewing melancholy for themselves all the time.

I would an emperor arose and abolished the sullen manners, the dismal faces, the peevish susceptibilities, that supply the meteorological background for the continual bad weather in which we find ourselves doing the business of life. Bad breeding is a woeful misfortune, an irritable temper a pestiferous piece of foreign matter not only in the heart of its victim but in that of society as well. The habitually gloomy are the enemies of mankind! Those who discolour their faces and tatoo their looks with their own ill nature ought surely to be actionable. Their faces and looks do not belong to them! Law lays down: "Thou shalt not take thine own life!" Then, how could it, in the name of sense, allow the uglification of it?"Hence, loathed Melancholy!"

But,

"Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee,
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles!"

In fact, public safety no less than private good requires that the sour-eyed, sulky-faced, snarly-tongued men and women are told that they no longer had any title to the freedom of society.

"One may smile and smile and be a villain." I would all villains smiled and smiled till their dark thoughts thus continuously exposed to the wonderful ultra-violet light became purified and ennobled. When villains take to smiling, little do they apprehend the great risk they run of defeating their own ends! I am sure there never was a villain that adopted the device of smiling to prosecute his trade the more successfully, and did not find his occupation gone before he was aware of it! Let us hope that those who are bad may deem it a good artifice to smile and smile once too often for the safety of their treasured, secreted and sedulously cultivated legacy of original sin.

What indeed cannot cheerfulness do? It can not only make the wicked virtuous and the virtuous wise and pleasant, but the poor rich and the rich contented, the unfortunate happy; the timid brave, the weak strong, the sick whole; the good better, in brief, the whole world brighter. And even then the list is not complete, for in truth you may lose all you have and still be hearty, youthful and prosperous if you can smile in the face of your ruin!

A pillet with tea, lemonade, or water Take it three times a day, and watch fat disappear. Lose 19 lbs. in three weeks . . . without risk! Redusa controls the action of glands, and is safer than dieting, starvation, chemicals, teas, and slimming exercises.

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A VIEW OF THE LAND SECURED FOR THE CONGRESS SESSION IN FAIZPUR VILLAGE.

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
A new stamp, commemorating her work for Women's Suffrage, has been issued by the United States Government.

STAMP TO HONOUR WOMAN SUFFRAGIST

A commemorative postage stamp honoring Susan B. Anthony, pioneer leader in the woman's suffrage and equal rights movements in U.S.A. has been authorized by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

This stamp was issued on Aug. 26, 1936, which is the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for suffrage for women of the nation.

The Post Office Department said issuance of the stamp was authorized "in recognition of women's share in the development of this country and their social and economic responsibilities in our national life".

The new stamp, of the three-cent denomination, bears as the central motif of its design a portrait of Miss Anthony.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

"A never-failing remedy" for burns and scalds is glycerine and borax mixed with linseed oil.

"Pastry" that is to be served cold should be mixed with milk, which will keep it short and crisp.

"Moisten tea and coffee stains" with milk, cover with borax, and soak in hot water.

"To remove the shine" from new silk stockings, and a little ammonia to the water when they are washed.

Always open an unbrella to dry and it will last longer, for the material will not rot.

My Lady's Toilet

MAKE-UP AND HOW TO DO IT:

Make up, to put it in the hackneyd way, either makes a woman or mars her.

You must know what to use and how to use and where to use it. For the day, make up should be slightly subdued, the bright colours should be kept for the night

The best way to find a make up that suits you is to experiment with it. For instance, try different shades of powder and see which blends best with your skin. Generally speaking, natural is the right shade for fair skins, rachel for a creamy complexion, and for darker skins the range varies from olive to ochre or rose ochre. For evening wear you may use a shade lighter and brighter powder.

As for rouge, it is a matter of taste whether you like a paste, compact or liquid rouge. The most popular kind of rouge is the compact; it should be applied after the foundation cream and before applying the powder. If you want to give a more natural effect paste rouge is best, whereas liquid rouge is best for oily skins.

Most women make the mistake of just dabbing on rouge anyhow and so long as they have two bright spots somewhere on the cheeks they are satisfied. But rouge to be effective should or be applied according to the contours of your face.

If you have a broad face and high cheekbones apply the rouge on the cheeks close to the nose and not far out. The idea of applying it close to the nose is to make the face look longer, by emphasising the main part of the cheeks.

With long narrow faces the process is reversed. Rouge is applied on the outer edge towards the ears, leaving the middle of the face free and white.

Never apply rouge on the cheekbones if they are prominent but apply it lower down.

If you are so fortunate as to have an oval face apply the rouge around the outer corner of the eyes.

Lipstick and rouge should always match. Never make the ghastly mistake of using, say, orange rouge with a bright crimson lipstick.

Personally I do not care for eye shadow and if at all you do use it you should be very careful as to how you use it. It should hardly be noticable and should be used mostly on the eyelid.

Brush your eyelashes with a little mascara so that they curl upwards, in a beautiful sweep. It is so easy to make them curl especially in this country where practically every other person you meet has beautifully long natural eyelashes. Always remember to take the make up off with cleansing cream before retiring for the night.

Miss Vinodini Shah, a graduate of Indian Women's University, is returning to Bombay this month after completing two years of study in Educational Psychology at the London University. She has also taken special courses in education of infants under Madame Montessori and in Practical Psychology under Prof. Buhler of Vienna University, besides specialising in Mental Testing of children by Binet Simon System. She is the daughter of a highly placed officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Miss Loh Tsei, a girl-delegate from China, vigorously voicing her views at the World Youth Congress at Geneva.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour in the Roosevelt administration, chosen by a women's congress in Paris as the "world's most outstanding woman."

MARRIED A GLOVE!

Proxy Wedding Custom In Dutch East Indies

Dutchmen are reputed to have queer ways of doing lots of things, and their marriage in Dutch East Indies to an absent fiancee still languishing in Holland certainly sounds strange, but its economical.

Instead of wasting money on travelling thousands of miles home for the wedding, the Dutchman sends an old glove to one of his men friends and tells him to carry on.

The friend marches the betrothed girl to the altar, pronounces the vows in the name of the bridegroom, pops the ring on the girl's finger, signs the register, and pays up.

And the only evidence at the wedding concerning the husband is his old glove which must be there.

When the young woman leaves Holland to join her husband, she must take the glove—it's the marriage certificate—to her handschuken—"gloveling"—as the lover in a Marriage by Glove is called.

BISHOP WELCOMES GIRLS IN CYCLING SHORTS TO CHURCH

Girls in cysling shorts, without hats, should be as welcome in Church as anybody else, says the Bishop of Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Dr. W. G. Whittingham.

There is no good reason why women should be required to wear hats in Church if they do not wish to, he points out in his diocesan magazine.

"I am prompted to say this in view of an occurrence in one of our churches lately to which my attention was drawn", the Bishop continues.

"A cyclist and his fiance were accosted rather rudely by someone apparently in charge because the girl was dressed in cycling shorts.

"They were told that women were not allowed in Church in such clothes.

"Surely that was a very reprehensible thing to have done"

"VERY UNWISE"

"Shorts are worn commonly enough now and evoke no comment.

"But to-day of all times, when many people are not particularly eager to come to Church, to do anything but welcome them when they do come is surely very unwise.

"It is one of the interesting features of modern travel that many people take an interest in the buildings and visit them to inspect and enjoy them.

"So long as they behave decently they shou'd be received courteously in any dress in which they can with propriety be seen outside."—"The People".

LODHRA
UTERINE TONIC
A BOON TO WOMEN

Menstrual Disorders of all kinds; Painful Menstruation; Irregular and Absence or Suppression of Menses; Whites; Inflammation, Displacement and falling of Uterus; Sterility; Hysteria; Unhealthy colour of the discharge; Scanty or Excessive flow; and a host of other disorders peculiar to women are cured by

LODHRA

KESARI KUTEERAM, Egmore, Madras.

Agents for Bombay: P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

THIS AGE OF WRITING:

The Birth Of The Type-Writer

(By HARI G. GOVIL, Inventor of the Devanagari Linotype and Technical Expert to the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., of New York, on Indian Vernaculars).

THE GOLDEN AGE OF HAND-WRITING:

Abul Fazl, the learned courtier of Akbar the Great, in describing the many styles of writing current in his age, wrote:

"Though it is true that paintters, especially those of Europe, succeed in drawing figures expressive of the conceptions which the artist has of any of the mental states, so much so, that people may mistake a picture for reality; yet pictures are much inferior to the written letters, inas much as the letter may embody the wisdom of by-gone ages and become a means to intellectual progress.

If it were not for the letter the spoken word would soon die and no keepsake would be left of those that are gone by. Superficial observers see in the letter a sooty figure; but the deep-sighted, a lamp of wisdom.

A letter is the portrait painter of wisdom; a rough sketch from the realm of ideas; a dark night ushering in the day; a black cloud pregnant with knowledge; the wand for the treasures of insight; speaking, though dump; stationary and yet travelling; stretched on the sheet and yet soaring upward."

Abul Fazl was not the only man to record the praise of the calligraphers. Throughout the East and particularly in Mahomedan countries, the writer of a beautiful hand was held in the highest possible respect and admiration.

A HEAVEN-SENT GENIUS

Kings as well as learned men regarded the calligrapher as a heaven-sent genius. His art could not be acquired by practice, however long-continued or by working according to rules: it was an inborn gift.

Naturally, the rewards of a craft so universally honoured were very high. Stories are told of princely sums paid to expert calligraphers: one is said to have received 1000 dinars for 1000 verses. Nor was this all: the writer were also immortalized in history. While one searches in vain for any record of architects, painters, metal workers and other artists whose works have survived for our wonder even to this day, there are many biographers of calligraphers. The Mahomedan historians reckoned them among the glories of an illustrious reign and gave them a place in their pages along with statesmen, generals, poets and men of learning.

THE COMING OF THE ALPHABET

In the works of these Muslim calligraphers and in the lovely illuminated manuscripts of the monks of the West, the art of writing by hand attained its greatest heights of beauty and skill. But this perfection was the result of thousands of years of practice. Soon after the alphabetic method of writing came to be introduced, men must have begun to develop different styles of writing in each alphabet. In India we have evidence of this as early as the early Buddhist period. The Lalita Vistara puts in the Bodhisattva's mouth, when he was led to the writing school or 'Lipisala', an interesting list of 64 kinds of writings; and similar variety and richness was perhaps to be found also in all systems of script.

In fact, alphabets and styles of writing have evolved from one another into infinite varieties just like the different species of animals. The tracing of these relations is a fascinating task and forms the subject of the science of palaeography.

PICTURE WRITING

The origins of the art of writing are lost in the dim beginnings of human civilisation. But there can be little doubt that it was suggested by the pictures which cave-men painted on the walls of their dwelling long before man had discovered either agriculture or learned to domesticate animals. These pictures must have given our stone-age ancestors the idea that the notion of an animal or thing could be conveyed to other people by means of a sign or representation. Even before this, human beings seem to have used notched sticks or similar devices as an aid in remembering an oral message, as is still practised among some primitive peoples. But there can be little doubt that it was the cave-man's paintings which led to the adoption of pictography or picture writing, the earliest form of writing.

The next phase in the development of writing was the discovery of the ideograph: that is to say, the picture symbolizing not a simple object, but an idea. In an ideograph, a man with raised arms symbolizes the idea of joy; a man with the ribs showing under the skin denotes famine; a noose would indicate punishment and so on. The Egyptian hieroglyphic is perhaps the best known form of ideographic writing; although not pure ideographic writing, as will be presently made clear.

Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Sinha and their child.

Mr. K. B. Sinha who has lived in Japan for 13 years has just returned to India, accompanied by his Japanese wife and child. At the age of 23 Mr. Sinha went to Tokyo and studied at the Waseda University and the Tokyo University of Engineering and after passing from both these institutions, he settled down in Japan where he tried to spread knowledge of India and Indian culture by means of lectures and publications.

As a result of his work for Indian cause in Japan, he won many friends and admirers, and four years ago he married a lady of a Samurai family. Mrs. Sinha has had a good education, both in her own country as well as in America, her special subject being domestic science and home industries suitable for women. It is her object to train Indian women in these industries, so that they may not only usefully employ their leisure hours, but may earn a living for themselves when necessary.

Mr. Sinha intends to organize in India the industry of making rubber goods in which he has specialized during stay in Japan.

PICTURE AND SOUND

In both pictograph and ideograph, the sign stood for a thing or idea and not for a sound. The process by which these two came to be related was the greatest revolution in the history of writing and is the basis of the art of writing as we understand and practise it to-day. Unfortunately we can no more date this revolution than we can determine the exact date of the origin of writing. We know, however that it must go back to at least 3000 to 4000 B.C.

A transitional form of writing in which the signs stood for an idea or object as well as a sound was current among six different peoples in various parts of the world—the Sumerians and Babylonians in Mesopotamia; the Egyptians, the Hittites in Asia Minor; the Chinese, the Mayas and Aztecs in America. The systems they employed were a combination of picture-writing and sound writing and that is why it has been stated above that the Egyptian Hieroglyphics were not really pure ideographs.

The process by which this change took place was very simple. Generally speaking, the picture symbol representing any given object came to represent its sound in speech.

AN EYE FOR AN "I"

For example, it is as the drawing of an eye came to represent not only the idea of an EYE but the sound "I" as well, giving the same phonetic value. This method of writing was clearly an advance on the pictorial method since with its help, speech and not simply ideas could be represented by means of signs and because of this advantage it came gradually to supplant ideographs.

This, however, was not the final step in the evolution of writing, for the alphabet had not yet come into existence. All the early systems of phonetic writing were syllabic, which means that in them the signs stood for complete syllables and not the simple elements of vowel and consonant sounds of which the syllable is composed.

The systems of writing of most civilised peoples of to-day are alphabetic. But there are still some who employ the older method. The Chinese, for example, write their language by means of signs which stand for syllables. It is impossible to read their language until one has mastered some thousands of symbols. While in English, French or German, a relatively small number of signs are quite sufficient to express, at least roughly, the entire range of speech sounds.

The system of Hindu India is intermediate between the two while they are alphabetic in their main principle, some elements of the syllabic system still survive.

A SEMITIC ORIGIN

The origin of the alphabet is still to be unearthed. But scholars are generally agreed that practically all the existing alphabets have a common origin, being descended from a Semitic one; though attempts have been made to give them an Egyptian ancestry. One of the earliest extant examples of the Semitic alphabet

(Continued on page 63)

BOOM IN BULLION AND COTTON

France Decides To Devalue Franc

All Gold Will Be Requisitioned

Tripartite Agreement Among France, Britain & U. S.

SWITZERLAND FOLLOWS SUIT

International Currency Conference Likely?

PARIS, September 25.

It is officially announced that Government have decided to devalue the Franc.

All gold will be requisitioned.

A later message from Paris states: The new value of Franc has been fixed between 49 and 43 milligrammes of gold of 900/1000 fineness.

A stabilisation fund of 10,000 million Francs will assure the new Franc's parity.

Heated Debate Expected

An earlier cable stated:—It looks as if the Pound, Dollar and Franc will be stabilised within certain limits.

Monday's sitting of Parliament will be devoted exclusively to finance and will adjourn till October 27, as soon as the Government's programme has been approved.

The debate is expected to be heated, but even the Communists are veering gradually in favour of the devaluation.

Parliamentary approval of the new Franc level is expected to be given before noon on Tuesday.

It is understood that Government will introduce measures to compensate French nationals suffering heavy loss.

Emergency Meeting Of Parliament

It is announced that an international monetary agreement has been reached in Washington, London and Paris, details of which will be published simultaneously in the three capitals this evening. The Cabinet meeting ended at 8 p.m. The Minister of the Interior is issuing a "Communique" later in the evening.

In the meanwhile it is announced that the Bourse will be closed until Tuesday and an emergency meeting of Parliament, (which normally would not meet until November) will be held on Monday.

It is no secret to well-informed financial quarters that France would only contemplate devaluation within the framework of the currency alignment of the sterling and the Dollar, thus assuring a common level of prices. Negotiations to that end are proceeding since the last three months.

It remains to be seen to what extent the British and American Governments will give France the assurance not to undertake any fresh depreciation of their currencies, following any devaluation of the Franc.

(LATER.)

It is practically certain that Franc will be fixed at hundred francs to the pound.

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 26

The Anglo-French American monetary agreement issued by the Treasury says that His Majesty's Government, after consultation with American and French Governments, will join them in affirming a common desire to foster those conditions which will safeguard peace and best contribute to the restoration of order in International Economic relations and to pursue a policy which will tend to promote prosperity in the world and improve the standard of living.

Opportunity Welcomed

The British Government must, of course, in its policy towards international monetary relations, take into full account the requirements of internal prosperity of the countries of the empire, as corresponding considerations will be taken into account by Govern-

(Continued on Page 23)

France Goes Off At Last

Managed Currency

A PROCESS OF VIRTUAL READJUSTMENT OF PRICES

Sensational Rise In Gold And Cotton

By Our Financial Correspondent.

As anticipated the French Government has devalued the currency on the basis of Great Britain and the United States of America. Thus France will be now on a managed currency. The success of managed currency entirely depends upon the balancing of French Budgets.

Great Britain, the United States and France are now on a managed currency and it is agreed that international Exchanges will be maintained by the use of equalisation funds.

Forced Off At Last

Thus at last France has been forced to go off the gold standard virtually. The capitalists of France were alarmed at the large exports of gold from France and there was no other go but to come into line with countries.

Now Switzerland and Holland are still on the gold standard but the League Finance Committee has recommended devaluation of their currencies and before the end of the year and these countries will also be formed soon on managed currency.

No Effect On Market

Owing to the agreement between three powers to keep international exchanges stable, there cannot be any important effect on prices in world markets. It is virtually a process of readjustment as far as internal prices in France are concerned:

There was practically no effect on Bombay markets. The Steel industry has nothing to do with France hence it cannot have any effect on local markets. The steel cartel exists to adjust prices when required.

Weakness Of Sterling

Gold prices improved in the local market but it was due to weakness of sterling in terms of dollars. The U. S. Government will not like to see the dollar appreciating. Despite the three power agreement, three was further weakness in sterling one Dollar Sterling cross rate opened at 4.91 and later was quoted 4.88$. This change resulted in a sharp rise in gold to Rs. 35/6. cotton to Rs. 220 and silver to Rs. 49/12.

The three power agreement will ultimately find a way for stability of international exchanges on a new basis and eventually quotas and high tariff walls will tend to disappear.

DECREASE IN KARACHI PORTS FOREIGN TRADE

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for August, 1936, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.18 crores, an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs and that of export Rs. 71 lakhs an increase of Rs. 7 lakhs as compared with the figures for August, 1935

The progressive total for the five months ending August, 1936, show a decrease of Rs. 50 lakhs or 9 per cent. under imports and an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs of 6 per cent. under exports.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT OF RS. 750,000.

POONA, Sept. 26.

In the course of a statement in the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day, Khan Bahadur Cooper said that the rainfall in the Province had been distributed, and the situation had materially improved. He added Government were watching the situation, and would give relief wherever necessary. Government had already sanctioned Rs. 709,000 for tagavi loans and relief works, and the Council would be asked to vote a supplementary grant of Rs. 750,000, under the Provincial Loans for further relief. But further requirements would depend on how the situation developed. So far during the last fortnight the situation had improved.—A. P.

INSURGENTS REACH TOLEDO?

LISBON, Sept. 26.

After a big battle yesterday on Guadarrama Bridgehead, five miles from Toledo, the forces of General Varelas, the insurgent leader, advanced stealthily during night, in blinding rain; and at dawn the column of the Moorish Troops and Legionaries were within two miles of the City. Insurgents pressed forward this morning, and by 10-30 a.m. they are reported to be within sight of the streets of Toledo. —Reuter.

ENTRY COUPON

FOR OUR NEXT

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

SEE PAGE 33

TABULATED ADLETS

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a lady M.A., previous experience to teach college classes essential. Apply to the Principal, Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur City. (6982)..

12. TO BE LET.

To let second and third floors of Heera House, Paruck Wadi, Sandhurst Road, for office or residential purposes. (7017).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6981).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell 'Winnier' Best Solver of I. W. Cross Words. Price 4 annas. Write 460, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6988).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—D. C. Second Hand Machinery: Motors ranging from 2 B.H.P. to 40 B.H.P. Osler, Siemens, E. M. I. etc., Ceiling Fans, Table Fans, House service metres, Exhaust Fans, etc. Ruston crude oil Engines C. C. Type 65 B.H.P. —200 R.P.M., complete with 440 Volts 3 wires, D. C. generators 40 K.W. Lancashire's 250 K.W. 375 R.P.M. D. C. generators 440 volts 3 wires. D.C. Motor-generator sets ranging from 30 B.H.P. to 100 B. H.P. Mellis & Morcom compound vertical steam Engine Marshalls loco Type Boilers 150 lbs. pressure Bare copper wire stranded 10|14, 37|14. For further particulars and prices apply to Electrical Engineer, Rampur State. U. P. (3885).

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TEMPLE of ART

UNIQUE
—IN TECHNIQUE
—IN Presentation
—IN Treatment

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NEW THEATRES, LTD. (Calcutta)'s
RAMNEEK Production.
Directed by:—
Sjt. P. BARUA,
Master Architect of
CELLULOID.

Starring:
JAMUNA
with P. SANYAL, AZURIE,
K. C. DEY, NEMO, NAWAB
NEXT SATURDAY AT
MINERVA
TALKIES —::— LAMINGTON RD.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN AT WORK

No Freedom Of Movement Even To Women And Children At Ambernath

Children cannot play together because of the Magistrate's ban on assembly of more than five persons.

Women cannot flock together outside their homes and indulge in chit-chat.

But a batch of 40 to 50 black legs can march through the prohibited area with lathies without any interference from the custodians of Law and Order.

This is the "sorry spectacle" at Ambernath, as witnessed by Mr. S. S. Batliwala, who made inquiries into the strike situation, on behalf of the Bombay Socialist Party.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party send the following account by Mr. S. S. Batlivala, who was deputed by the Party to visit Ambernath and report information and impressions gathered on the spot:—

"I found that the initial demand of the workers which ultimately precipitated the strike was that the saving which the factory officials would be making by way of a cut in the wages should be restored. The capital of the company is Rs. 31 lakhs; it pays excise duty to Government varying between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 14,000 per day; its profits work out in lakhs per year; the saving effected by the disputed cut in the wages, amounts to in all, Rs. 175 per month!

Children Can't Play

"Ambernath is not a village. It consists of one or two factories and chawls for workers belonging to the factories. So, when the factory owner asks the workers to vacate, there is no place for them to go to except the road and the gutter. Even there, Section 144 promulgated by the magistrates will prevent more than 5 persons gathering together for any purpose whatsoever, even eating their scanty meal together. I found that in Ambernath children have been prevented from playing at marbles because they contravened this order!

"The best rooms in the match-factory chawls are detailed for the school. I learn that a considerable part of it is now being utilised for the purposes of affording facilities to police officers in special charge of maintaining "order and good Government" in Ambernath. So it is not Bengal alone where schools must accommodate the police!

"Since the strike, the latrines of the chawls are getting into an intolerable condition due to lack of proper supervision. The factory officers are evidently not interested anymore in the welfare of the workers.

When Ban Is Not Applied

"A batch of 40 to 50 workers,—the black-legs from Kalyan,—marches every working day armed with lathis on the public road from Ambernath station, to the match factory, a distance of over half a mile. The police is always on the scene. But the custodians of the specially promulgated orders under Section 144 do not consider them an unlawful assembly, likely to create a "breach of peace."

"A batch of five wives or mothers or sisters of the strikers, or a batch of five odd children is evidently to be broken up because it is full of potential danger to society!

"In Ambernath the workers can no more get grain or credit from the bania or the other shop-keepers. In some of the houses I visited, there was not even oil to burn the night lamp!

Strike Complete.

In these last two months the seven hundred strikers have piled up a debt of anything between Rs. 10 000 and Rs. 12,000, pawning their ornaments and selling their knick-knacks. The strike is complete because except for the black-legs, compulsory labour of 150 men from the criminal Tribe Settlement and the 50 black-legs from Kalyan, hardly anybody attend the factory. The wages of the workers show a terrible cut since the good old days of 1927 A machine driver who used to get Rs. 3/8/ gets only Rs. 1/6/ now; a coolie who used to get anything between Rs. 1/8/ and Rs. 1/4/ now gets As. 12 and less. Every department in the factory has its tale of woe. On top of all this the new manager of the factory, who hails from Calcutta and boasts of having broken strikes there, has declared his determination not only to maintain the new cut in wages, but to retrench the number of workers!

"Every member of the Managing Committee of the Union except one has been locked up in jail on one pretext or the other. And yet, in spite of two months of repression, the workers have held together like one man, refusing to be coerced. There is no doubt that the workers are fighting for the bare necessities of life.

Sorry Spectacle

"Ambernath makes a sorry spectacle to-day. There is no Ganpati festival; no Gowri visarjan. The children cannot play outside their houses, the women may not sit opposite their rooms and indulge in light-hearted talk. The men are facing the wolf at the door without help or relief, from Bombay.

"In the interest of essential Civil Liberties, in the name of sacred justice and fair-play even to the underdog, Bombay must raise its voice in protest, and gather relief for the victims of repression at Ambernath."

GHANSHYAM
LILAVATI
with their 6 dancers
and his Troupe
INDIAN DANCE
PERFORMANCE
at the
Cowasji Jehangir Hall
Bengali N. K. Chaterji's
Orchestra
27th at 6-15 p. m.
Booking at ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.

GONORRHOEA
"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal, (B.O.).

Switzerland Joins Tripartite Agreement

(Continued from Page 21)

ments of France and the United States. They welcome this opportunity to re-affirm their purpose to continue the policy which they have pursued in the course of recent years, one constant object of which, is to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges and to avoid, to the utmost extent the creation, any disturbance of that system by British monetary action.

The British Government share with the Governments of France and the United States the conviction that the continuation of this two-fold policy will serve the general purpose, which all governments should pursue:—

The French Government inform the British Government that, judging that the desired stability of principal currencies cannot be ensured on solid basis, except after re-establishment of lasting equilibrium between various economic systems. they have decided, with this object, to propose to Parliament re-adjustment of their currency.

Economic Stability

The British Government and also the United States Government welcomed this decision in the hope that it will establish more solid foundations for stability in international economic relations. The British Governments as also the Governments of France and the United States, declare their intention to continue to use appropriate available resources, so as to avoid, as far as possible, any disturbance of basis of International exchanges resulting from the proposed re-adjustment.

They will arrange for such consultation for this purpose as may prove necessary with the other two governments and authorised agencies.

The British Government, moreover, are convinced as also the French and American Governments that the success of the policy set forth above is linked with the development of International trade. Particularly, they attach the greatest importance to action being taken without delay to relax, progressively, the present system of quotas and the exchange of controls with a view to their abolition.

Aim Of Three Govts.

The British Government, in common with the French and American Governments, desire and invite the co-operation of other nations to realise the policy laid down in the present declaration. They trust that no country will attempt to obtain an unreasonable competitive exchange advantage and thereby, hamper the effort to restore more stable economic relations, which is the aim of the Three Governments to promote.—Reuter.

ARBITRARY CONVERSIONS OF LOANS

PARIS Sept. 26

In order to protect those who have contracted mortgage loans, there will be arbitrary conversion of all provincial and municipal loans to a five per cent basis.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND TO JOIN TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

Berne.—After meeting the Federal Council it was announced Switzerland will be joining the Anglo-French American monetary agreement. This is taken to indicate devaluation. Swiss Stock Exchanges will be closed on Monday and proposals will be submitted to the Federal Parliament to carry out the Government's proposals.

Paris.—M. Auriol announced Belgium has adhered to the monetary agreement. He said the warm support of Belgium has greatly enhanced the world-wide significance of the entente of Anglo-French-American democracies.

WORLD-WIDE ALIGNMENT?

London.—It appears there is every indication France's decision to devalue Franc may lead to a general world alignment of currencies.

The figure to which Switzerland may devalue her currency is a secret; but it is believed to be similar to that of France.

Belgium, while adhering to the monetary pact, is maintaining her currency at its already devalued level.

WILL HOLLAND ALSO ALIGN CURRENCY

Despite official intimation Holland remain Gold Standard in view of heavy outflow of gold from Holland to America, question arises whether Holland also will align its currency with that of other leading countries. The Dutch Cabinet will meet on Monday to review the position. Doctor Trip, Governor of the Netherlands Bank, declared there was no reason for anxiety as the effects of the devaluation of Franc have already been discounted.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE?

Meanwhile it is pointed out in London, if Holland devalues, the situation will be ripe for an international currency conference.

Financial circles in Berlin express the opinion that Germany may devalue the mark later.

Italy it is reported is not likely to make any move at present.

FRENCH GOVT. MOVES

Paris.—Steps proposed by Government to offset the alteration in the exchange value of Franc, will include the abolition of duties on certain commodities, such as petrol and sugar.—Reuter.

DISLOCATION IN LONDON MARKETS

London.—The devaluation of franc, though not coming as a surprise in London has caused dislocation of all markets as owing to the absence of foreign exchange rates, no basis was available on which to transact business in commodities.

Foreign exchange experts express the opinion that the uncertainty surrounding the exchange levels will probably persist until steps proposed the French Cabinet will be endorsed by Parliament. Therefore, it is considered likely the present suspension of dealings on foreign exchanges will be extended. The general market sentiment is decidedly bullish, because, firstly, the new dollar-sterling rate is expected to render sterling cheaper, with a consequent rise in commodities; secondly, France's move is believed to result in a flip in the world trade.

UNCERTAINTY PREVAILS.

Repatriation of French capital is not likely to assume a large proportion, while the uncertainty in regard to the ultimate level of franc persists. On the contrary, some selling of gilt-edged stock on French account is expected on account of French interests who will be inclined to invest the fund thus freed in French Rentes, which should be due for rise once the benefit of devaluation is felt.

METAL PRICES.

Metal circles anticipate a mildly bullish trend. While realising that certain liquidations on French account are probable, it is pointed out the immediate prospect of general improvement in world trade must benefit the prices of commodities accordingly.—Reuter.

WHAT STERLING WILL BE WORTH

LONDON, Sept 26

The Round (Sterling) will be worth between 96 and 103 Francs.

An official decree closes the French Stock Exchange until further notice.

Another provides a moratorium, at the request of the debtor, on all commercial payments in gold or foreign currencies falling due after September 26.

It is learned that 16 bills are being submitted to Parliament to govern the new financial arrangement.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY

The British declaration on the Tripartite Agreement arises from discussions between the parties concerned during the last few days, France having indicated the possibility of her readjusting the value of the Franc.

These discussions have been confined to the three countries mainly concerned, as an enlargement would have been inconsistent with the need of secrecy so essential to the success of French monetary measures.

The declaration does not involve any change in British monetary policy.—Reuter.

SWISS GOVT.'S "NO"

GENEVA: Sept. 26.

It is learnt that the French Government proposed confidentially to the Swiss Government that the Swiss Franc should enter the new alignment of Pound-Dollar-Franc, but a meeting of the National Bank Board and the Swiss Federal Authorities rejected the proposal and Swiss Franc will remain like the Dutch Florin on the present gold basis. A financial statement will be published shortly.—Reuter.

Morgenthau On Tripartite Monetary Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

No countries have ever reached a similar agreement in the history of world, declared Mr. Morgenthau Treasury Secretary, commenting on the tripartite agreement on devaluation of Franc.

He added "This will be the turning point for general peace throughout the world. I don't anticipate any real change in sterling-dollar relationship.

There has been no talk of further devaluation of dollar.

United States decision to cooperate in France's move was taken following the lengthy meeting yesterday between Mr. Morgenthau and the Financial Secretary to the French Embassy assisted by the State Department experts and representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Asked whether the United States Government declaration which is similar to the British one) meant that the United States would employ the Stabilisation Fund, Mr. Morgenthau replied in affirmative. —Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS SUSPENDED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

All foreign exchange dealings in London have been suspended. No transactions in gold are taking place and no price is fixed in London.

CONFUSION IN MONEY MARKET

Paris.—Confusion prevails in the money market this morning, sterling being talked of around 125 francs. Visitors needing small quantities of francs are being accommodated by the banks at the old rate with the intimation that they can collect the balance on Tuesday. Stream of taxis disgorging British and American visitors at British and American Banks shows signs of assuming large porportion, as the day progresses.

NO RATE FOR POUNDS AND DOLLARS

Cashiers are informing their clients that they have no rate for pounds and dollars, but may be able to quote later in the day. The man in the street is apparently taking the devaluation quietly. People connected with the tourist industry are openly mourning. The class most hit are the rentiers with private incomes.—Reuter.

SWISS FRANCS

Berne.—The Federal Council resolved this morning that the Swiss franc shall remain on gold at the present value.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF SWITZERLAND AND BELGIUM

London.—Switzerland and Belgium are adhering to the monetary agreement.

U. S. BUYS SOVIET STERLING

Washington.—Interesting sidelight on the new monetary agreement was revealed to-day by Mr. Morgenthau, who announced that the United States had purchased, to-day, about one million Sterling offered on the Exchange Markets, by Soviet Government. Mr. Morgenthau said that the new agreement seeking stabilisation invited co-operation of other nations. However, he "learned this morn-

(Continued on page 27)

TO-DAY 2-45, 5-15 8 and 10-45 p. m.

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Two and half months past and still the first in the race of Films

Achhut Kanya

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DEVIKA RANI

AND

ASHOK KUMAR

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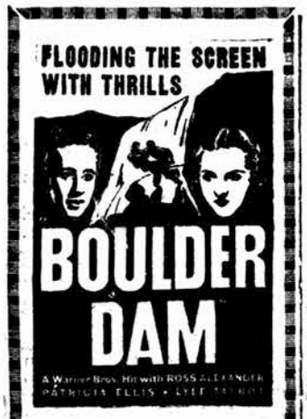

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DEATH
Turns pale when he makes stunts!
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See HIM in Harischandra Art Productions'
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or
BHARAT-KA-LAL
Supported by
Miss PHIROZE, Miss KHATUN, Mr. BHAGWAN, the comedian, SADIK & SHAH NAWAZ.
MINERVA
TALKIES. Lamington Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

CROWDED HOUSES!
RUNNING THIS WEEK!
SWASHBUCKLING
Romance of a Hero who captured the Throne of Delhi.
SHARDA MOVIETONE'S
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FIGHTING CHEVALIER
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Master VITHAL
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PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Romantic, Adventurous and Historical Picture
"CLIVE OF INDIA"
with
RONALD COLMAN
LORETTA YOUNG

Why This Racial Distinction?

M. L. C.s Heckle Minister Over Question Of Pay Of Nurses

POONA, September 26.

To-day's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council was taken up with supplementary demands.

Plague Prevention

The House voted three grants in connection with medical relief in the Presidency, the most important one being the one for the prevention of plague. For the medical officer, staff, etc. in the systematic destruction of rats through local agencies in the plague infested districts, the House agreed to a grant of Rs. 11,250.

Other Grants

The House also agreed to grant of Rs. 4,250 for the reconstruction of the Thana Hospital and a grant of Rs. 1,872 to meet extra expenditure and for the purchase of drugs for the use of the Special Department in the J J. Hospital, Bombay, for the treatment of venereal diseases.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 26.

In the Bombay Council to-day while discussing one supplementary grant demand, the question of distinction between European and Indian nurses in hospitals was raised. Several members attacked the Minister on the score of this injudicious differentiation. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, appealing to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi to make it a question of self-respect. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi replying stated that he was an Indian and had feelings as such. But having accepted Ministership he had administrative difficulties. He said he would, however, think it un-Indian to say that no European nurses should be engaged at all. Finally he assured that the Government's policy was to employ Indian nurses wherever possible.

DEMANDS FOR FAMINE

The demand was then approved without dissent. Later the Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, made a lengthy statement, dealing with famine conditions in the Presidency. He said to meet Government had already sanctioned Rs. 7,09,000 and to provide for further expenditure the House would be asked to sanction Rs. 7,50,000 under Provincial Loans and Advance Account, Rs. 15,00,000 under famine relief and Rs. 43,000 for Village Water Supply.

Concluding Khan Bahadur Cooper stated that Government would render every possible help and relief to those areas which have had the misfortune to suffer from the vagaries of the monsoon this year.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Further discussion on demands for supplementary grants was proceeded with in the Bombay Council when it met at 10 a.m. to-day with Hon. Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola in the Chair. The Local Self-Government Minister, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, moved for providing a prophylactic treatment centre for venereal disease at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

FOR INNOCENT VICTIMS

Dr. Guilder supporting the demand referred to Mr. Pestonsha's remark in the Finance Committee meeting to the effect that the starting of such clinics was nothing less than a concession to immorality. Dr. Guilder said that venereal diseases had often shown effects on children after two or three generations. Though themselves innocent, they suffered for the sins of their forefathers. Had not the grandfather of present monarch said, 'If preventable, why not prevent it?"

Mr. Pestonsha explained that he made the remark in question with a philosophic view.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed thought that those that sinned deserved to suffer!

Dr. Collaco thought females did not avail themselves of such clinics.

Dr. Vad stated that the case was otherwise.

The demand was then made.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi next moved for Rs. 10 token grant, as grant to plague preventive measures in the Presidency. This demand was approved as also another of a like amount for reconstruction of the civil hospital buildings at Thana.

STAFF OF MENTAL HOSPITALS

Minister Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi next moved Rs. 10 token grant for the provision of an additional staff to cope with the increased work at the Mental Hospitals of Yeravda and Ahmedabad.

Dr. Dixit raised the question why the pay of two nurses for Yeravda was much higher than that of one required for the Ahmedabad Hospital. He said he thought it was for European and Indian nurses respectively.

Dr. Vad said he held European nurses in admiration for their ability, discipline and sense of duty. But he was at a loss to know why there should be racial discrimination. He said it should be the policy of Government to appoint Indian nurses where they were available, of requisite qualification, on a par with European nurses.

Sir Rafiuddin wanted to know why Indian nurses were being provided with separate quarters.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale said that though he supported the grant under discussion he thought the House should record its emphatic protest against this discrimination.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee appealed as a matter of self-respect.

WHY NOT INDIANS?

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel: "If we can get able Indians to occupy ministerial positions, why should not we get competent Indian nurses to replace European ones?"

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi replying to the debate stated that he was much Indian and had the same feelings as other members of the House. But since his occupying the ministerial post he had accepted administrational responsibilities, which he could deny. It was right to say that there should not be discrimination between European and Indian nurses, when appointing them but he would think it to be un-Indian to say that European nurses should never be appointed. He thought that the House agreed with him that the door should not be shut for European nurses.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: 'But it should not be too much open.'

Proceeding, Sir Ali Mahomed stated that as there were European and Christian patients in hospitals, European nurses were necessary.

EXAGGERATED NOTION

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that the posts in Yeravda Hospital were for Europeans was an exaggerated notion.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: "Surgeon-General recommended that".

Sir Ali Mahomed: 'Has the Hon. the Member any authority to say so?'

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: I have. But your files must have greater authority'.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi (raising voice): 'I will tear the file if the Surgeon-General so recommended.

Replying to Sir Rafiuddin, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, stated that Indian nurses themselves preferred to say in their own way.

Concluding Sir Ali Mahomed stated that it was the Government's policy to appoint Indian nurses as far as and wherever possible.

The motion was then passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

Two further demands of Rs. 10 token supplementary grants each one for constructing a maternity ward for the civil hospital at Karwar and another for establishment of tuberculosis clinics at the Civil Hospitals of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona, Surat, Nasik and Belgaum were then passed without much discussion.

Khan Bahadur Cooper then made a statement mentioned earlier and the House then adjourned to Monday.

ALL ROUND FALL IN TRADE RETURNS

Statistics For Month Of August

CALCUTTA, September 25.

The trade returns of British India for the month of August 1936, compared with the preceding month showed decrease in the values of imports, exports and re-exports. The value of imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 9.29 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 79 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures decreased by Rs. 19 lakhs from Rs. 14.10 lakhs in July 1936, to Rs. 13.91 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports declined by Rs. 1 lakh and amounted to Rs. 31 lakhs.

A comparison of the trade figures for August, 1936, with those of the preceding month showed decreases of Rs. 79 lakhs, 19 lakhs and 1 lakh respectively in the value of imports, exports and re-exports.

Trade figures for the five months, April to August, 1936, with those of the corresponding periods of the preceding year, revealed a decrease of Rs. 17 lakhs in the values of imports and increase of Rs. 17 lakhs and six thousand in the values of exports and Rs. 34 lakhs and 8 thousand in the value of re-exports.—United Press.

Mananagar Hat Rioting Case

RUNGPUR, September 24.

After the examination of 71 witnesses by the prosecution, Rai Saheb S. N. Ray, Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, trying the Mananagar Hat Rioting Case, framed charges under section 147 I.P.C. against 50 accused including Sahiruddin detained in hospital and under section 332 I.P.C. against Jailia Sheikh only to which they all pleaded not guilty. Accused Jamiruddin was discharged for want of any evidence against him.

On the prayer of the defence the case was adjourned till October 7 next, for cross-examination of the prosecution witness.—United Press.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

October Heat

September has to run a few days yet, but from the stricky heat one has to bear these days, one verily believes oneself to be in the midst of October. October heat is something which only the Bombayite realises; he is more afraid of it than even of the heat of mid-summer. Our real ordeal comes not so much in May as in October, when one can do nothing but swelter and perspire, and scratch and curse. This year the monsoon has bidden us a premature good-bye. Officially it continues well into October, but this year we already seem to have seen the last of it. And so the prospect for the next few weeks is anything but cheerful.

A Civic Issue

The atmosphere of good-will and 'bonhomie' which was created during the visit of the South African Parliamentary Delegation last week-end was, unfortunately marred by the Taj Mahal hotel incident. The Mayor who was one of the guests for the dinner which was given by the Sheriff in honour of the Delegation, was not given a place befitting his dignity, and as a protest he quietly walked out of the hotel. The Mayor is considered to be the first Citizen and it is only due to his dignity that he should be given a place of honour at all such functions. The Deputy Sheriff has come out with a statement, that the arrangements at the dinner were made accerding to the Warrant of Precedence, according to which the Mayor comes thirty-fifth. It ought to be remembered, however, that this was not a strictly official affair, and as an exception had already been made in the case of Mrs. Naidu, the Mayor, too, could have been given a seat at the principal table.

Corporation Adjourns

This is not the first time that the problem has cropped up, and in fact it was in 1911 when King George visited this city that the issue first arose. Sir Pherozesha Mehta, who was the President of the Corporation then, insisted that he ought to be given a proper place in the order of precedence. The position taken up by him was appreciated by Government, and every time a Governor or a Governor-General sets foot on the shores of Bombay, the President of the Corporation is assigned a special place of honour. The positions regarding other functions appears, however, to have yet remained vague. The insult offered to the Mayor naturally found an echo in the Corporation, and an adjournment motion was moved and carried as soon as the Corporation met on Monday to express the emphatic protest of the members against the Taj Mahal hotel incident. It remains to be seen if any attempts will be made now finally to clarify the whole situation, in order to obviate such unfortunate happenings in the future.

Bombay Council

It is evident from the progress made by the Bombay Legislative Council so far that the present session will have to be extended by some days. It is said that the members are anxious to give an opportunity to Lord Brabourne, who is expected to return next Tuesday, to give the Council a farewell address. The most important Bill passed during the week was that relating to the extension of franchise for local bodies which has now been brought on a par with that for the provincial assembly. It is a pity, however, that the Council did not approve of the proposal of Rao Bahadur Bole to introduce adult suffrage in the local board elections. The other two Bills passed during the week were those relating to opium smoking and cruelty to animals.

Temple-Mosque Dispute

The question of constructing a Sabha-mandap at one of the temples in Byculla, which has been hanging fire for a long time now, was finally decided in the affirmative by the Corporation in its meeting of Tuesday. The Opposition to the scheme came from the fact that there is a mosque adjoining the temple. Various efforts have been made during the last few months to settle the whole problem amicably, and even a special committee was appointed for that purpose. No settlement, however, could be arrived at, and the Corporation, by a majority of votes, has decided on the construction of the Mandap. This decision has aggrieved the Muslims, and one of their members, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, forthwith resigned from the Corporation. On Wednesday evening a public meeting of Muslims was held, which called upon all the members of the community to resign from the Corporation. It is also understood that attempts will be made to move an adjournment motion in the Legislative Council and also to seek an injunction against building the Mandap from the High Court. Further developments in the matter are anxiously awaited and it is only to be hoped that a satisfactory end will yet be put to this dispute.

New Member Of Corporation

Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai came out successful in the bye-election in the 'C' Ward necessitated by the death of Mr. R. M. Bhatt. Hardly 2,000 out of a total of 35,000 voters went to the polls to record their votes. The successful candidate though not officially a Congress candidate was given the support of the Provincial Congress Committee, and the result was thus a foregone conclusion. As a matter of fact, the defeated candidate could not secure even two hundred votes and had thus to forfeit his security.

Public Reception

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, accorded a public reception to the Indian Olympic Team, which was sent to Berlin by the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti, on its arrival in this city on Friday. The team has done a good deal to popularise Indian games and exercises in Europe and has won international renown for itself. Apart from the reception at Victoria Terminus, a public meeting was held in the Congress House on Saturday evening.

NAZI HUNT FOR COLONIES

Offer Of £10 Million For Portuguese Holdings In India

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Herr Hitler's declaration for Colonies on behalf of the Third Reich has brought to a head the informal discussions and negotiations which have been going on through usual diplomatic and political channels for some time.

The suggestions by the South African Defence Minister, Mr. Pirow for some arrangements enabling Germany to have some South African Colonies has been followed by a proposal that Germany should buy of Portugal some of her African Colonies for cash payment. The idea is not palatable to a large section of the Portugal population, who feel that Portugal should remain an Empire with her Colonies. Nevertheless, tentative negotiations for the disposal of part of Portuguese Colonies in Africa, known as Angola or Portuguese West Africa have been conducted for some time.

EYE ON INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.

It is now learnt that the emissaries of the Nazi Government have even sounded the Portuguese officials about the possibility of the disposal for a cash payment of five million pounds and payment in kind of another five millions, of the Portuguese possessions in British India such as Goa, Diu and Daman. These are to be converted to naval bases for submarines and centres for Nazi propaganda in India and the East.

It is further understood that the Portugal has been bluntly reminded in this connection of her treaty of amity and alliance with Britain. All the same, Portugal thinks that this can be used as a good lever for a fresh loan from the City of London under patronage of the British Treasury.—United Press.

REPRESSION ON FRONTIER?

Viceroy Disallows Satyamurti's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has been informed by the Assembly Department that his resolution urging steps to put a stop to the repressive policy, including arrests of public workers and ban on public meetings and processions, in force in the Frontier Province has been disallowed by the Governor-General on the ground that it relates to a concern of the Governor-General matter which is not primarily the in Council

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 11, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 10, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 22, 1306
Hightide: 9-09 21-13
Lowtide: 2-24 15-32
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 33m

Palestine Day, public meeting B.P.C.C. Hall 8-30 a.m.

Tuesday, September 29.

Governor's Hospital Fund: Tenth Annual Meeting of General Committee, Secretariat, 6 p.m Special Meeting to follow.

Thursday, October 1.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Sevenfold Man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. by Mr. Baba Saheb Phansalkar, on "Your adverse circumstances and how to control them" with practical demonstration from horoscopes.

HARIJAN SPORTS

Under the auspices of Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Sports of Harijan children will be held to-day (Snnday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Kutchrapati Municipal Chawls situate at Mahaluxmi to celebrate Harijan week. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

DA'IRATU'L-ADAB

A meeting of the members of the Da'ira will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Muslim Students' Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Road, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. when Mulna Mahmud Israilee will speak on "The Influence of Poetry on Urdu."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The popular new romantic team
EDMUND LOWE
CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
in
'SEVEN SINNERS'
A thrill-packed, laugh-crammed dramatic sensation of train-smashes and gun-runners

CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SYDNEY HOWARD
in RKO RADIO'S "FAME"
A LOVABLE COMEDY!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Fame." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Devil Doll." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"Seven Sinners". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

GLOBE—"Rangilo-Nawab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jiwan Lata." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Pundalik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Boulder Dam". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"These Three" Time as usual.

PATHE—"Fatal Lady." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Clive of India." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"The Bride Walks Out." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Wamaq Ezra." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Lahari Lala". Time as usual.

AT DADAR

The 'G' Ward Congress Committee will celebrate its monthly flag salutation to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. sharp at the Committee's Office.

QUARANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Quran and its teachings" at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, ground floor, Bori Bunder, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) every Sunday.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The 9th anniversary of the Old Students' Union will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Union Hall.

RAM MOHAN ROY

Dr. R. C. Purohit, from "Saugor" C. P. will broadcast from Bombay Broadcasting Station on the life of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to-day (Sunday) being his 103rd anniversary day between 3-15 and 5-30 p.m.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A social gathering of the members of the Bank will be held at the above place at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vshdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Nationalist Harijans Conference

An informal conference of the Bombay Presidency Nationalist Harijan leaders will be held to-day (Sunday) the 27th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Muzafarabad Hall, near Grant Road Bridge, to consider the formation of a party and to appoint an election Board to make all arrangements regarding the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislatures. Those who will present their invitation cards at the entrance gate only will be admitted.

BOMBAY'S QUOTA OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

Faizpur Congress R. C. Corps Organiser Promised Batch Of 40

Bombay, Sunday.

Miss Prema Kantak, Organiser of the Women's Corps of the Volunteers of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress arrived in Bombay today morning.

Miss Kantak held consultations at the Bhagini Samaj, Girgaum, in the evening, with Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Mrs. Sofia Khan.

It is learnt that Miss Kantak has been promised a batch of about 40 trained lady volunteers from Bombay.

Miss Prema Kantak will stay in Bombay for three days and carry on enrolment of lady volunteers.

PRIVATE CAR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Car Drivers' Union, a meeting of the drivers will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road. Mr M. R. Masani will preside.

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OP. SOCIETY

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the Maratha High School, Girgaon, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mrs. Ragini Devi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Indian Dancing" with practical demonstrations.

BOMBAY VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the office of the Association, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

FLAG SALUTATION AT 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8-0 a.m (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Sjt. Narayan Balvant Deshpande will hoist a flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT 'A' WARD

Under the auspices of 'A' Ward (Fort) Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.), at 28 Manordas St., Holi Chakla.

CHILDREN'S EXCURSION TO LONAVALA

To celebrate the Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, boys and girls will go on an excursion to Lonavala on the noon of Saturday, October 3, and return on the evening of Sunday, October 4. Those interested may please see the Secretaries of the local Children's Association, Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs. Hiraben Joshi at Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar by Monday, September 28.

FLAG SALUTATION AT 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly national Flag Salutation will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) on the 'Ganesh Maidan' Ganesh Galli, Lal Baug, Svt Jinabhai P. Joshi, President of the Committee will unfurl the flag

ROSARY CHURCH, MAZAGAON

Titular Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary. Novena began on Friday with Masses at 6 and 7 a.m. A series of sermons on Holy Mass will be preached by the Very Revd. J. dos Remedios during the Mission on Novena days which will commence at 7 p.m. on Saturday (October 3) there will be Solemn Vespers at 7 p.m. presided over by the Rt. Rev. Administrator. On Sunday (Feast Day) October 4, Masses will be at 5-30, 6-30 and 7-30; and Solemn High Mass at 9 a.m. The sermon will be preached by Mgr. Remedios. After Benediction there will be the distribution of blessed roses.

NO CONNECTION

"Dr. A. G. Ubhaya, medical practitioner of Bombay, wishes all his relations, friends and the general public to know that he has absolutely no connection with Anant Ubhaya mentioned on page 3 of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 24th September 1935 with reference to a theft case."

(Other local engagements on p 38)

TO-DAY'S GANAPATI CELEBRATIONS

Y. M. H. A.: 3 p.m. Janata Janardan Mela. 4 to 6 p.m. Social gathering of members. 6-30 p.m. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar's lecture. 10 p.m. Mantra Jagar.

Kalyan Andhra Association: 4 to 6-0 p.m. Visarjan.

Tilak Bridge North G. U.: 9 p. m. Drama 'College Girl'.

Shahir G. D. Dixit: 4 to 6 p.m. Saraswatibag, Jogeshwari. 9-30 to 11-30 p. m. Ranham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

DeLisle Road G. U.: 3 p.m. Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu's lecture and Haladi Kumku.

Lal Baug G. U.: 8 to 10 a.m. Hututu Match. 3-30 to 6 p.m. Haldi Kumku. Mrs. Sulochanabai Hudlikar's lecture on "Bal Sangopan". 8 to 10 p.m. Master Chandrakant's imitations. 10 to 11-30 p.m. Hind Hanuman (Parel) Shala's feats and mela.

Lamington Road S. G. Mandal: 3-30 p.m. Hind Vyam Shala feats. 8 p.m. Mr. Damodarbua's Kirtan. 10 p. m. Arunodaya Bala Mela.

Hind Sabha, Matunga: 8 a.m. Reading examination of boys and girls. From Gita XII (10 to 16 years). 3 p.m. Elocution competition 16 to 20 years, of girls. 4 p.m. Maharastra Vyamshala Drill. 9 p.m. Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran will speak on "India and Internationalism". 10 p.m. Matunga Hind Seva Mandal's Drama 'Padairdhan.'

The ravishing star whose lips sang luring romance . . . yet whom no man dared love!

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Book Now. Ph. 41561.

REGAL

To-day At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GENE RAYMOND · ROBERT YOUNG · NED SPARKS · HELEN BRODERICK
RKO RADIO PICTURE
Directed by Leigh Jason. An Edward Small Production.

Sparkling triangle dilemma in COMEDY!

MICKEY'S
8th BIRTHDAY!
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW
AT 10-30 A.M.
TO-DAY (Sunday)!
Cakes and Sweets to all Children!
Prizes for Lucky Programmes!
THE REGAL

Hardly A Cheer From Team Greets Manager

"Vizzy" Presents Cigarette Case To Brittain-Jones

(From Our Sports Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 16.
(By Air Mail.)

It was indeed a holiday atmosphere at Osterley where the Indian cricket tourists played a friendly game with their countrymen who are members of the Indian Gymkhana Club. In the absence of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, Major C.K. Nayudu and Syed Wazir Ali, C. Ramaswami led the visitors and having won the toss sent in Jehangir Khan and Hindlekar to face the Gymkhana music.

However, the game was played in a true festival spirit. The actors on the green field of Osterley and the spectators in the pavilion reminded us of some cricket match played at the Kennedy Sea Face in Bombay or in the Eden Gardens of Calcutta. Neither side had a thought of winning the game for two different reasons. The home team—the Indian Gymkhana—were conscious that they had formidable opponents who could not be easily defeated, the more so when the side was not led by their permanent captain, Sir Vizaya. On the side of the All-India Eleven the argument was it was a cheap glorification for them to return to India to show that they were capable of beating Indian Gymkhana Eleven, an eleven made up of not tried and veteran players but of those Indians to whom cricket is a side issue.

MAJOR BRITTAIN-JONES' "SERVICES."

When the game was in progress, the Nawab of Pataudi was enjoying himself in the pavilion by singing Hindustani songs to the accompaniment of an organ. A member of the Kooch Behar family instead of watching the game was deeply concerned in entertaining her many guests and Prince Victor of Cooch Behar was once again the "god father" of the two Indian sides. The Maharaj Kumar walked in and walked out on the first day just to see that every one was observing strict discipline. He returned after seeing that under Ramaswami the tourists were enjoying themselves on the field. On Tuesday the Maharaj Kumar arrived in time for tea and to hold a meeting of his players in one of the side-rooms of the Gymkhana to "acknowledge India's thanks to Major Brittain-Jones for his services to the team." That no-one was enthusiastic to express a sense of appreciation of the Manager was clear from the fact that there was hardly any cheer when the Captain presented Major Brittain-Jones with a gold cigarette case. As one of them whispered over the tea table, "Well, the Captain wants us to be present, so we go to see him present to the Manager the cigarette case."

The team was glad that the Board of Cricket Control of India had put on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Fergusson, the indispensable "Fergis" who had assisted the tourists by looking after their baggage. There was an enthusiastic cheer when Mr. Fergusson was presented with a silver tray. Mr. Hadi's services, as the Treasurer, were also recognised. He was presented a cigarette case too.

PALIA'S HAT-TRICK.

When the All-India Eleven beat the Indian Gymkhana and the players returned to the dressing room "Well done Ramoo" was the shout with which other players patted their skipper. "Phil" was furious with Hindlekar for not being serious while taking his bowling behind the wicket. Hindlekar gave back to "Phil". "Come to Bombay and take my wicket in the quadrangular." Jai was laughing heartily and sarcastically since it was the Indian Gymkhana which gave him the opportunity of knocking 100 of the season—rather of the tour, "Shute", the Bengal bowler, had shot enough to scatter the home side though "Phil" (Palia) was the bowler to perform a hat-trick. Thus everyone was sarcastic in congratulating "Phil" for what they said "Palia struck form in batting and bowling in the last match of the tour."

And yet another player—Amir Elahi—had his say. "Captan" here, "Captan" there. Do this and do that. I am waiting for Thursday morning when once and for all I shall be a free man. No "captan" orders for me then boys."

This shows the popularity of the Indian skipper amongst his players! . On making enquiry if the players proposed to subscribe to any memento for him I was told I was impertinent to suggest any memento.

ALL-INDIA FINAL AVERAGES

Batting

	Inns.	out.	Times not Runs	Highest Inns.	Aver
V. M. Merchant	40	6	1745	151	51.32
Dilawar Hussain	17	3	620	122	44.28
Amar Sing	11	1	333	77	33 30
L. Amarnath	20	1	613	130	32.26
C Ramaswami	28	4	737	127*	30.70
S. Wazir Ali	28	5	659	155*	28.65
Major C. K. Nayudu	42	0	1102	83	26.23
Mushtaq Ali	44	1	1078	141	25.06
L. P. Jai	20	2	427	85	23.52
M. Baqa Jilani	20	3	315	113	18.52
S. Banerjee	28	6	369	47*	18.45
P. E. Palia	21	2	331	63	17.42
Amir Elahi	19	2	282	45	16.58
Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagaram	42	5	600	60	16.21
M. J. Gopalan	9	2	110	25	15.71
M. Jahangir Khan	23	2	314	80	14.95
D. D. Hindlekar	23	0	333	80	14.47
C. S. Nayudu	18	3	215	58	14.33
S. Mahomed Hussain	17	3	163	55	12.07
Mahomed Nissar	31	6	195	42	7.80
K. R. Meherhomji	9	2	45	17	6.42
S. M Hadi	3	0	6	5	2.00

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
L. Amarnath	267.3	71	668	32	20.87
Amar Singh	283.4	94	611	26	23.53
Mahomed Nissar	547.5	122	1650	66	25.13
M. Jahangir Khan	425.5	98	1045	40	26.12
S. Banerjee	329.3	37	1177	40	29.42
Major C. K. Nayudu	499.5	66	1621	51	31.78
C. S. Nayudu	239.3	17	1059	33	32.09
V. M. Merchant	201.5	40	618	18	34.33
P. E. Palia	77	13	208	6	34.66
Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram	18	0	116	3	38.66
M. Baqa Jilani	160.1	37	448	11	40.72
Amir Elahi	180	18	730	17	42.94
Mushtaq Ali	130	15	535	8	66.87
M. J. Gopalan	121	23	347	5	69.40

Also bowled: L. P. Jai, 16-5-41-1; C. Ramaswami, 8-0-22-0; and S. Wazir Ali, 3-0-9-0.

HUNGARY GLAD, LITTLE ENTENTE SUSPICIOUS

Eden's Speech In League Assembly Gets Mixed Reception

GENEVA Sept. 25

Mr. Eden's speech is generally warmly welcomed, but his remark that Article 19 showed recognition that the present state of things cannot be expected for last all time, has aroused misgivings, especially, among the Little Entente or some members of it, who think that Mr. Eden's declaration will encourage revisionist aspirations of Hungary.

A Budapest cable states: Mr. Eden's speech is given prominence on the front pages of evening newspapers and is acclaimed as a milestone in international politics.

The "Magyarorszag" declares that Mr. Eden has laid down, very clearly, the vital necessity of giving effect to Article 19 of the Covenant.—Reuter.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

(Continued from page 23)

ing, that someone was driving down the pound. On inquiries, I found that Russian State Bank had given orders to sell one million Sterling 'at the best' which means any price"

Devaluation Will Be Beneficial, Says "Financial News"

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Devaluation of the Franc has been announced too late for many papers to comment.

The "Times" says that the agreement may prove the first step of several towards ultimate stabilisation of the world's currencies. Its importance, therefore, must not be underestimated, even though the ultimate goal is still far off and the present understanding contemplates only an effort to maintain approximate currency stability between these nations.

But, says the paper, these nations hold the key to stabilisation and, if they succeed in preserving stability between themselves, there is good ground for believing that other nations will be encouraged and assisted to achieve stability too.

The risk of destructive competition, to reduce the purchasing power of the currencies, has been avoided and an important step has been taken towards promoting the restoration of sound monetary conditions.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that at first sight, the new experiment of international co-operation seems likely to be as welcome as it was unexpected.

The "Financial News" says that M. Leon Blum kept his promise only to devalue as a part of wider alignment with leading currencies. The concessions he obtained from London and Washington are more than ample.

The paper declares: "We long regarded devaluation of the Franc as inevitable and have always taken the view that the step, when it came, would be beneficial.

"Latterly, the defence of the Franc has become almost a farce. M. Blum's decision should not be regarded as anything but welcome and better late than never."—Reuter.

WANTS TO BE SHOT DEAD

Spanish Rebel General's Sister Arrested

MADRID Sept. 26.

Rosario Dellano, sister of the insurgent general, has been arrested and pleaded to be shot immediately.—Reuter.

BOMBS RAINED ON BILBAO

BILBAO, Sept. 26.

Over one hundred bombs were rained on Bilbao from the air and the seat of the civil Government was struck. All available hosepipes are working to stem the outbreak of fire. The dead are still being taken from collapsed houses.—Reuter

NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP RESULT

LONDON, September 26.

The Newbury Autumn Cup run at Newbury (over a distance of two miles and one furlong), resulted as follows:—

Coup de Roi (E. Smith)	1
Jacktar (Beary)	2
Black Domino (Clifford Richards)	3

Fourteen ran. Won by two lengths, one and a half lengths, separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by Dawson.

Starting prices:—100 9 Coup de Roi, 100 9 Jacktar, 6 1 Black Domino.—Reuter's Special.

MOVE FOR STABILISATION WELCOMED

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Sept. 26.

Banking circles view with equanimity to-day's developments regarding the franc. They hold that France as leader of the Gold Bloc countries had in effect been a bar to stabilisation of world currency which was the only solution for the flow of free trade. Now that an understanding has been reached between France, Great Britain and America towards stabilisation of the franc at a lower value, the major difficulty confronting currency stabilisation may be said to have been removed Of course, there are other Gold Bloc countries such as Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, but the chances are they may follow suit.

The way is now clear for restoration of world parity and relaxation of the present system of quotas and exchange controls is all to the good as it will help trade flow more freely.

No local reaction is anticipated and fluctuations if any are expected to be within very narrow limits.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"CALL OF THE SOUL" READY FOR THE SCREEN

Social Drama

The most fluid camera in Film City is that of Director Bai Jaddanbai, whose latest Sangeet production. 'Call of the Soul' is the best exemplification of her remarkable art. Ever since her first production, 'Search For Truth' she has specialised in the filming of domestic drama, she has achieved a reputation which has at once put her at the top of the list of the leaders of the industry.

In her newest 'Call of the Soul' apart from the music, she has confined her attention to dialogue picture along with the action of its characters.

In India we have very few directors who have achieved a great success in dialogue picture but this newest, 'Call of the Soul' the story is carried forward by the speech of the characters, rather than by swift and sometimes exciting action, and the basic structure of the entire screen-play is entirely different, and it is that we find this story being differently treated by the camera. In motion picture of this type, of course, emotion takes the place of startling incident, and the necessary attention to the creation of the story and to the humanness of its characters to the strict script of the well-known novel has been remarkably achieved. It goes without saying that this is by far the most difficult type of picture to film and naturally takes a lot of time. It being a screen-play depends on its dialogues with various ingredients. The so-called 'chase' picture need have only one—and that is action. The picture is the screen's outstanding example of poignant emotion, with the mysterious submission to the dogmas of the rude old Indian social rudiments.

But beyond and above the technique of the 'Call of the Soul' there is a far deeper and more compelling quality in this tremendous drama of real people, living, suffering, struggling and loving in this topsy-turvey, bewildering modern world of ours. The public, cine-fans will be pleased not only by the central idea of the story, but Bai Jaddanbai's music, which has been likened to sunrise gleaming on a flowing river, when she was seen in 'The Search for Truth' and 'Madam Fashion'. The actors who play along with her are A. Hussain, Siddiqui, the reputed New Theatre villain of 'Puran Bhakt' and Baby Rani remembered for her work in 'Search for Truth' is featured.

AT THE REGAL MICKEY MOUSE SHOWS

Free Cakes And Presents For The Children

Mickey's 8th Birthday

The management of the Regal Theatre are arranging a special 'Mickey Mouse' and 'Silly Symphony' show on Saturday, September 26th and Sunday, September 27th at 10-30 a.m. to which all children are cordially invited. They may if they wish, also bring their parents along and if the grown-ups behave themselves—a great big slice of Mickey's Birthday Cake will also be given them. Little Mickey Mouse will be full eight summers old this week and so the kind management of the Regal Theatre are preparing a special show where every child will be given free cake, sweets and there will be prizes for the lucky numbered programmes.

The programme will consist of the very best of Mickey's cartoons—all in colour as well as some carefully chosen Silly Symphonies. Remember the dates children—Saturday 26th, and Sunday the 27th at 10-30 a.m. There will be a big rush so you should book your seats in advance—the plans are already open at the Regal. The prices of admission for the children are annas 4, 9, and Re 1-2.

Sydney Howard in "Fame" at the Capitol this week.

Mary Ellis in "Fatal Lady" at Pathe this week.

"FATAL LADY"

At Pathe

Mary Ellis, former Metropolitan Opera prima donna, stars in "Fatal Lady," the Walter Wanger production for Paramount which opened at the Pathe Theatre yesterday displays the fine quality of her lovely voice and personal charm.

Miss Ellis portrays an opera singer whose fatal charms bring death to the men who fall in love with her. Not until a young American suitor is found dead, however, and the boy's brother conceives a clear trick to capture the murderer, is the killer caught and the opera star cleared of all blame.

The story is filled with thrills, as suspicion is cast from one character to another with such startling rapidity as to keep the audience continually mystified. Meanwhile, the romance is exceedingly well developed and the music heard in the picture is delightful.

In support of Miss Ellis are Walter Pidgeon, in the romantic lead; John Halliday, Alan Mowbray, Norman Foster, Ruth Donnelly, Edgar Kennedy, and Guy Bats Post. The picture was expertly directed by Edward Ludwig and the dialogue by Tiffany Thayer and Samuel Ornitz is well written.

"Fatal Lady" is worth noting as one picture which would not be missed this week.

"RANGILO-NAWAB"

Running At Globe

A quite an unusual story of a Rajput warrior who in order to win his heart's desire leaps into the jaws of death, but by his surprising valour always finds his way to success. This interesting story is nicely depicted in Sharda Movietone's B. K. Dave Production, 'Rangilo Nawab' is released from last Friday at the Globe Talkies.

Master Vithal, the stunt king, better known as Indian Douglas in Indian picture-goers here appears in role of a death defying hero. You will see Miss Noorjehan as an enchanting maid, who falls in love with dare-devil youth. The story is interesting and direction is good. There are good dances and humorous punches also You should not miss this picture this week at the Globe.

'DILAWAR'

Bhawnani Productions' latest production is a smartly different sort of thriller. 'Dilawar' which will immediately be released at Globe after 'Rangilo Nawab.' This is a thriller which will positively establish new standard in our thrillers. There are stars like Miss Moti, Navin, Yagnik, Miss Shivrani, Nayampalli and bewitching Miss Prabha. Direction is really brilliant and the story is absolutely new and quite novel in treatment. 'Dilawar' is shortly coming to Globe.

"PRIDE OF INDIA" WILL BE SOON RELEASED

Sulochana At Her Best

The expectantly awaited Imperial production of 'Pride of India' shall be shortly presented to the eager public with all justifiable pride—for Sulochana resplendently surpasses all her previously acclaimed stellar vehicles in this superb titular role.

With all the eclat of a true

(Continued on Page 42)

"The Bride Walks Out", Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young at the Regal.

About Studios And Stars

Kumari Urmila Devi in "Hridaya Manthan" to be released soon at the Majestic.

"MAYA"

Next Saturday At The Minerva

The name of New Theatres does mean something 'exceptional'—'break from the usual track'—it indicates something novel in plot and its treatment. This can be tested by the great enthusiasm shown by the theatregoers whenever their new product is awaiting release.

Their latest contribution is 'Maya'—an interesting dramatic theme is the subject of the feature. It is a story of great and honest love—story of a poor orphan girl Maya brought up in a modern family, facing the world with the tremendous handicap of poverty, having to depend upon the charity of her cousin Shanta—Shanta is the stark model of modern girls—and is to marry Pratap, who though belonging to the modern set still clings to the old idea of a happy home and love. Gripped in a situation which neither can understand, they have to part—a son is born—father's name unknown—address unknown—Maya has to pass weary days in slums where ruffians reign .... But the lovers meet face to face all of a sudden in a court room where Maya is being tried as murderess—The picture-goers will never be able to recall such a smart balancing of struggle, disappointments and a well-knit suspense building to a gasping climax.

While entirely modern in every phase as a screen material, the expert manner in which it is written, directed and acted plus the embellishing value in production effects and results it is an absorbing entertainment with a

(Continued in col. 2)

"BHARAT-KA-LAL"

3rd Week At The Minerva

Stunt Pictures! .... Yes! Stunt Pictures! .... you must have seen many a stunt picture—and you must have been fed up with that sort of nonsense. But those who have seen Harischandra Art Cinetone's 'Bharat-ka-Lal' or 'Hot Blood' now running for the 3rd week at the Minerva, are of the opinion that this picture certainly raises the standard of thrillers higher in Indian movies. 'Bharat-ka-Lal', to discuss, is an interesting picture—with no trick photographed stunts that are boring to the public-eye but there are as realistic and absorbing as anything.

'Bharat-ka-Lal' or 'Hot Blood' is a smashing story of a valiant Rajput who in order to defy the tyranny of a villainous Wazir rallies forth and fights to death. When cinema-goers saw 'Lord of the Jungle', they at once called Chandra Rao Kadam as Indian Tarzan—who is nothing but a swashbuckling hero in this picture.

The amazing rope-work, a death-jump from a height of 75 feet, and various thrilling stunts that Chandra Rao has done are of many stunning stunts that can be marked in this picture. Looking to the cast, you will surely laugh away your blues when there appears Bhagwan, the comedian. There are Miss Phiroze, Miss Khatoon, Mr. Sadik, Shah Nawaz, etc., also 'Bharat-ka-Lal', released through Empire Talkies' Distributors is drawing crowded houses at the Minerva.

STANWYCK, RAYMOND AND ROBERT YOUNG IN "BRIDE WALKS OUT" AT THE REGAL

Three top-notch comedians are merrily entangled in a marital situation, which affords untold mirth in Barbara Stanwyck's new starring film, 'The Bride Walks Out' featuring Gene Raymond and Robert Young.

An independent bride (Miss Stanwyck) and her belligerent, head-strong, young husband (Raymond) encounters Robert Young, as a very rich playboy who befriends the couple and becomes attracted to the girl. Complicating the situation is Miss Stanwyck's continual desire to return to work so that she can augment hubby's 35 a week and swathe her lovely body in silks and stains. But conjugal love triumphs in the end. 'The Bride Walks Out' further benefits in performances by two of the screen's most popular 'deadpan' laugh-snatchers, Ned Sparks and Helen Broderick. The latter, who stood in the top rank of Broadway's comediennes before she was lured to Hollywood, has recently been seen in "Love on a Bet" in which Raymond was also featured. Leigh Jason directed this R K. O. Picture.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI M. L. A. PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY OF "SAED-E-HAVAS"

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., Bar.-at-Law, performed the opening ceremony of Minerva Film Co.'s maiden picture 'Saed-E-Havas', before a record crowd, which included about a hundred M.L.A's and high Government officials at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Saturday last. He was greeted with prolonged cheers when he came on the stage to declare the picture open. Mr. M. A. Mughni, Chief Publicity Manager, Minerva Film Co., thanking Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said, 'It is a great honour to our Film Company, that you have consented to open our maiden picture. In fact the Indian Film Industry shall ever remain grateful to you for this act of kindness. Mr. Desai was then garlanded by the representative of the Best Film Exchange. Declaring the picture open Mr. Bhulabhai Desai congratulated the Minerva Film Company on their bringing this Indian adaptation of Shakespeare's 'King John' on the screen. 'Saed-E-Havas' was shown on the silver screen. Repeated cheers during the show indicated its appreciation by the audience.

"Manzil" to be released at the Roxy (New Theatre).

(Continued from Col. 4.)

powerful sympathy and stimulating appeal. It is directed by P. C. Barua who gave you Devdas and has most original touches which interpret human emotions without any kind of 'hokum'. Heading the cast are Jamuna and Sanyal who appear here together for the first time. Individually they have scored big successes in the recent New Theatres' pictures and have added much to their reputation and popularity. The supporting cast includes that great character actor Nawab, blind singer K. C. Dey and the graceful dancer Azurie who superbly interprets the part of the Modern Girl—Shanta. It will be released at the Minerva Talkies next Saturday—through Calcutta Film Exchange—Distributors of New Theatres' pictures.

"Devil's Doll" at the Central—starring Lionel Barrymore and Maureen O'Sullivan.

BREEZE DURING QUESTION HOUR

President Intervenes In Asaf Ali-Craik Wordy Duel

SIMLA, September 26.

The Home Member had again to pass through a crop of supplementary questions regarding Mr. Asaf Ali's questions about unauthorised tapping of correspondence and telephones by the C. I. D.

Mr. Saxena asked: What is the authority which decides whether correspondence of a particular person is to be censored?

Sir Henry Craik: The Governor-General-in-Council or local Government or any officer specially authorised by Governor-General-in-Council.

HOW ARE THEY TAPPED?

Mr. Satyamurti: May I know how orders are given for tapping of telephones? Is it with regard to telephone of Mr. A and Mr. B, or with regard to particular times or occasions. Is it that in certain places telephones are always tapped?

Sir Henry Craik: I am not prepared to disclose any information about the working of Postal or Telegraph censorship.

WORDY DUEL.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Will Government institute an enquiry if I tell him on the floor of this House that, to my knowledge, the C. I. D. had unauthorised facilities of interfering with correspondence of various people and among them was Doctor Ansari, letters to whom, written by me were actually interfered?

Sir Henry Craik: No.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Now that I am giving information on the floor of this House, why will not the Government make enquiries?

Sir Henry Craik: Because I don't accept the Honourable Member's statement as correct.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Do you think I am lying?

President: Order, order.

Mr. Asaf Ali:—I am giving definite information. I should like to know that exactly the Honourable Member means by saying that he does not accept my statement as correct. I am making a statement which is perfectly true and you have no business to say you don't accept my statement.

PRESIDENT INTERVENES

President: The Honourable Member has no business to put questions in that form or to speak in that form.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I should like to know what exactly the Honourable Member means, when he says he does not accept my statement as correct?

President: He has given his answer.

Mr. Satyamurti: On a point of order. When the Honourable Member makes a statement on the floor of the House he accepts the responsibility for the truth of the same.

Sir Henry Craik: I am perfectly prepared to explain. I am not prepared to accept a statement that there has been unauthorised interception of certain correspondence. How does the Honourable Member know what interception is authorised and what is not?

GENEVA INCIDENT

Mr. Asaf Ali: I had it directly from the very source which were tapping these letters that they did tap my letters to Dr. Ansari, while he was in Geneva and it is on the basis of that information I was asking you to make enquiries.

Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar: That does not show it is unauthorised.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I can give the names. Will he then make enquiries? In this particular instance, this particular person was not authorised and yet in a conspiracy with the Postal authorities he did tap these letters.

Sir Nripen Sircar: What is the name of this person.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I am prepared to give his name as soon as you want it.—United Press.

ANNUAL READING

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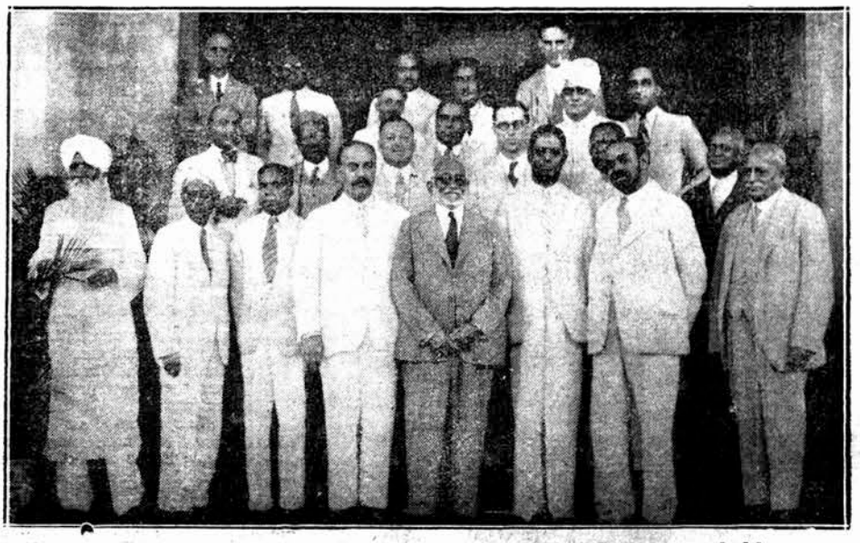
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Ministers' Conference In Bombay



A Conference of the Committee of Ministers of Indian States was held yesterday at the Nizam's Palace in Bombay under the presidentship of Sir Akbar Hydari (centre).

INDIA STIRS UP BRITISH M. Ps.

I. L. P. Takes Up Famine And Flood Distress Question

ALLAHABAD, September 25.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, A. I C. C., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Famine and floods and general poverty in our country have attracted the attention of Labour groups in England and their journals have reproduced extensively the relevant sections of our Foreign News Letters. Recently a statement has been issued by the Socialist Committee for Indian Independence over the names of Messrs James Maxton, M.P. Campbell Stephen, M.P., John Macgovern, M.P., George Buchanan, M.P., Fenner Brockway and G. S. Dara calling attention to the outbreak of famine and the extreme poverty of the people of India.

The Committee has noted the breeding and more-milk schemes of the Viceroy but has urged that the problem of Indian poverty should be lifted from the realm of nutrition research to that of social reconstruction.

'The Parliamentary Group of the Independent Labour Party has been asked to find out what steps the Government of India is taking to relieve the distress caused by famine and floods."—United Press.

Civil Liberties Union Takes Up Ambernath Case

BOMBAY BRANCH ADOPTS AMENDED CONSTITUTION

The first general body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union was held on Saturday evening when the draft Constitution of the Union was passed and office-bearers for the year were elected. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, was in the chair.

The meeting was held in the hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber at Jehangir Wadia Building, where about 60 members of the Union were present.

AMBERNATH CASE.

Before the deliberations of the meeting concluded Mr. K. F. Nariman announced that he had taken some steps in regard to the Ambernath strikers and their leader Mr. S. V. Paruleker and certain advice had been given to them. The Ambernath case will have the first attention of the Union, now that it has been properly constituted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the convenors of the Union in Bombay explained the objects of the Union and said that so far about 100 members had joined the Union in Bombay. He was sure that the activities of the Bombay branch would be such that it would be sort of an impetus to other branches all over India.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. B. G. Kher, one of the members of the Sub-Committee appointed for drafting the Constitution, moved it clause by clause for the acceptance of the House. The amended Constitution was passed.

An amendment to the effect that instead of a General Committee and an Executive Committee, there should be an Executive Committee of 30 members, including the office-bearers, to carry on the work of the Union, was accepted. The activities of the Union will include agitation for the repeal of all repressive laws, which infringe the aims and objects of the Union.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

President:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Vice-President:—Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, N. M. Joshi and Bhulabhai Desai.

Secretaries:—Messrs. R. P. Masani, R. R. Bakhale, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman and S. V. Paruleker.

Treasures:—Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta and B. G. Kher.

Members of the Executive Committee:—

Mrs. Perinben Captain, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Manu Subedar, S. A. Brelvi, J. K. Mehta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. K. T. Shah, N. H. Pandya, G. N. Thakore, H. B. Tyabji, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, C. N. Kanuga, K. M. Munshi, Indulal Yagnik, K. B. Ramachandra Iyer, Yusuf Meherally, Manishanker Trivedi, S. K. Shah and Bhukari.

"ENCOURAGE RURAL INDUSTRIES

Kumarappa's Appeal To People In Cities

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

'Swadeshi as a means of self-help' was the subject of an address by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries' Association, this evening.

The Village Industries' Association, he said, was the outcome of the definition three years ago of Swadeshi, by Gandhiji the idea underlying the Association was that they must help their neighbour next-door, the masses living in villages and their industries. Villagers represented real India, and it was the duty of those living in cities to help their brethren by supporting various types of rural industries.

C. F. ANDREWS' RETURN POSTPONED

Sequel To Slight Illness

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has issued the following to the press:—

A cable from Perth (Western Australia) to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association states that under doctor's orders owing to slight illness Mr. C. F. Andrews' departure has been postponed. He now hopes to arrive in Bombay by the S.S. "Mongolia" on the 24th October, 1936.—A.P.

"OBJECTS" COMPETITION RESULTS

WILL BE PUBLISHED

NEXT SUNDAY

(4th OCTOBER, 1936)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

This competition should appeal to all as it is interesting and requires a little brain work to solve it.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3, ... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

In order to simplify the solution not more than two straight cuts are put on any of the Silhouettes to get the cut part.

For example from "Q" which is the Silhouette of two persons a part of the figure with the umbrella is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. 12. The white dotted lines in "Q" are given only to show exactly where the two straight cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 12. Thus No. 12 is entered against "Q" in the coupon.

You may in a similar manner fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with a fee of EIGHT ANNAS for each entry before Friday, 16th October, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules.

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 16th Oct., 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

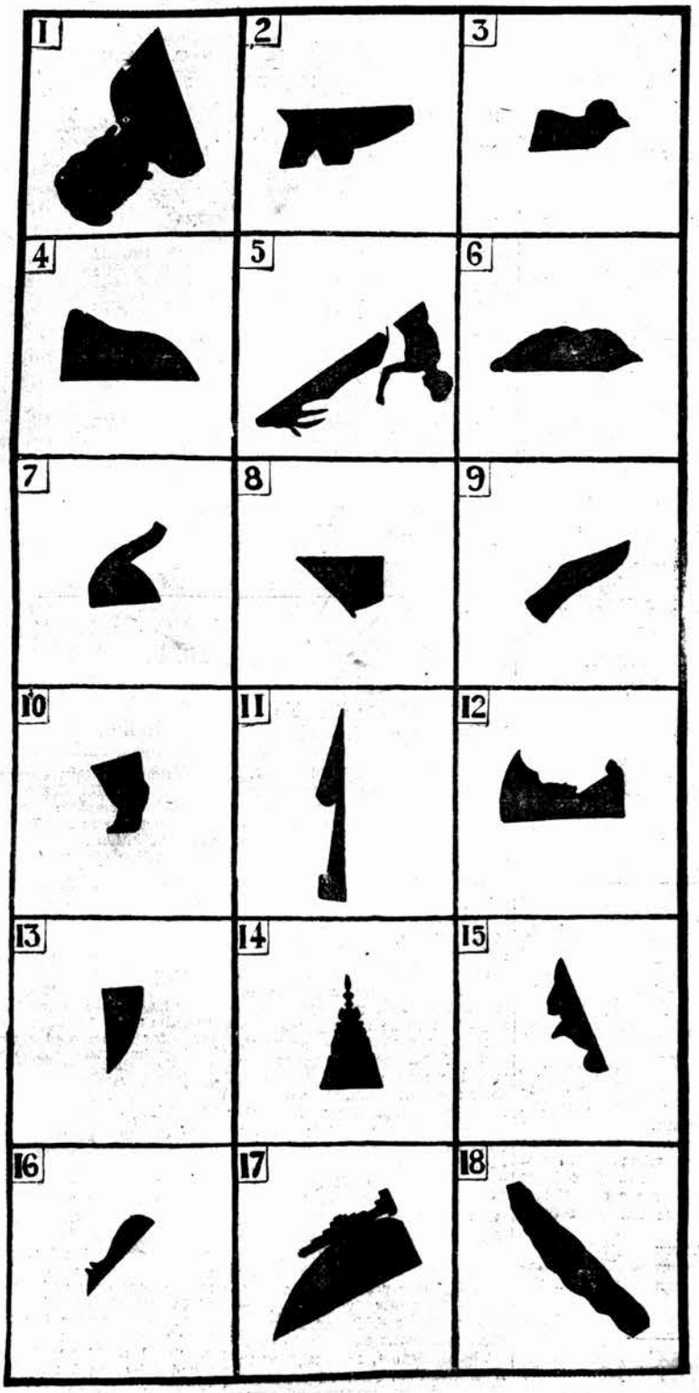
7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize
Rs. 5,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	5
B	11
C	1
D	3
E	9
F	
G	15
H	2
I	13
J	8
K	16
L	17
M	10
N	4
O	7
P	6
Q	12
R	14

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY

16th October, 1936

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of August

We have purchased the 'Bombay Samachar' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of August. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

Rs. 100

JAGJIVAN AMBARAM,
Cooversingh Sheri,
Near Clock Tower,
Tower Road, SURAT.
536373

Rs. 50.

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C|o Khimji Walzi and Co.,
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KAPILRAM M. VAKIL,
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Santa Cruz, BOMBAY.
670049

Rs. 25.

FULABHAI N. PATELL,
Patell's Vas, Behind Hanuman,
Post Dabhoda,
SABARKANTHA AGENCY.
671728

Rs. 10.

MADHAVDAS RAMJI,
420 Mint Road, MADRAS.
458262

FRAMROZ S BALPORIA,
Opp. Fire Temple, NAVSARI.
672493

KOTHARI J. CHHAGANLAL,
Kadia Line, Gondal,
KATHIAWAR.
373635

SHANTILAL CHUNILAL,
Vasani Street, RAIPUR.
667639

TAHER M. HAFIJI,
313, Abdul Rehman St.,
BOMBAY, No. 3.
400028

Rs. 5.

MASTER DEVJI MULJI HARI,
Shroff House, Vadgadi,
BOMBAY, No. 3.
675213

ADARBAD BURJORJI SOONAWALA,
Golunji Hill, Parel,
BOMBAY.
530302

HARGOVIND G. MEHTA,
Shri Bihari Baug,
Room No. 18,
3rd Bholwada, Bhulcshwar,
BOMBAY, No. 2
376726

NARANDAS PRANJI,
Post Nakhtrana,
(CUTCH).
365050

ANANDRAI G. KUNSARA,
44, Dhunji Mulji New Chawl,
Old Hanuman Lane,
BOMBAY, No. 2.
531275

DHAYABHOY GOPALJI,
Patell Bldg., Mint Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
463291

SAKURBHOY THAVAR PIR-MAHOMED,
Fancy Leather Maker,
Thabu Street,
Null Bazaar, BOMBAY.
464646

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of August

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Rs. 50.

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S. K. T. Sanatorium,
Vonti Koppal P.O., MYSORE.
399919

P. J. MERCHANT,
187 Hornby Road, FORT.
530101

Rs. 25.

Mrs. H. LOOMES,
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532525

R. S. KAGAL,
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Ghodbunder Road, BANDRA.
462139

Rs. 10.

DINSHAW H. BARIA,
C|o J. P. Ghadially & Co.,
Mercantile Bank Building,
FORT.
388942

E. S. KOTHARI,
14 Rehmat Manzil,
Old Telegraph Office,
PYDHONIE.
391002

Rs. 5.

V. T. THADHANI,
King Large Building,
Club Road, BOMBAY, 8.
673807

M. R. RAO,
C|o Dr. H. D. MERCHANT,
Standard Building,
Hornby Road, FORT.
393840

M. V. RAJAH,
Ram Bhuwan,
BORIVLI.
673706

R. K. AMIN,
92 Walkeshwar Road,
BOMBAY.
396273

G. N. TELGU,
Cashier, Police Head Quarters,
SHOLAPUR.
528999

C. SANJIVA RAO,
98 Sultan Bazaar,
Hyderabad, DECCAN.
376741

BAIL OF YAHYABHAI SAHEB'S WIFE

Arguments On 29th Instant

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, September 25.

Arguments on the bail application of the wife of Yahyabhai Saheb, a near relative to His Holiness Mullaji Saheb who was committed to the court of sessions and released on a bail of Rs. 30,000 yesterday by the Sessions Judge, Surat, will be submitted on behalf of the Crown by Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, the Government Pleader, and those for the defence by Dewan Bahadur Gandhi on the 29th next and final orders will be passed.

A GAMBLING RAID.

Police raided at Chauta Bauta Bazar the Sakti Tea Hall and arrested the owner, Chandravadan Zaveri on the charge of accepting bets for American Features. After search the police took in possession several alleged slips of bets and Rs. 40.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON MONDAY

PARIS, Sept. 25.

It is rumoured in the Chamber lobbies that the French Parliament may be summoned to meet on Monday.

The Chamber is normally not due to meet until November.—Reuter.

BAN ON MYSORE CONGRESS WORKER

No Entry Into Bhogapur Village Sequel To Communal Tension

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Magistrate of Chamarajnagar, Mysore, has prohibited Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, a Congress worker, from entering the Bhogapur village in Mysore and an area extending to three miles round it for a period of two months from the date of serving the order.

The prohibitory order has been served on account of the Adi Karnathaka-Christian tension in the past.—A.P.

BARONETCY FOR LONDON MAYOR

Two City Sheriffs Get Knighthood

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The King has conferred a Baronetcy on Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, and Knighthoods on two Sheriffs, Alderman Laurie and Col. Waldron on the occasion of their retirement from office.—Reuter.

JUBBULPORE SWEEPERS' GRIEVANCES

Representation To Municipal Committee

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 24.

A representation formulating a number of demands, has been submitted by the scavengers employed in the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, to the Chairman of the Committee.

The scavengers, in the course of their memorial, have requested the Municipal Chairman and his Committee "to provide the Municipal scavengers with decent, and well-ventilated quarters; to give an increment in their present meagre wages; to make arrangements for the payment of their wages by the tenth of every month regularly; to stop the practice of deduction of their share of commission by their immediate supervisors from the wages of the scavengers; to instruct the Jamadars and other Municipal employees to desist from using abusive and filthy language in dealing with the Municipal sweepers; to regulate their working hours; to stop the practice of taking excessive works from them in and out of their duty hours; to give them permanent posts in the Municipality with an assurance of the stability of their services and grant other facilities".

The Chairman, on receipt of the representation, gave the scavengers a patient hearing and assured them that he would, with the help of his Committee, deal with their cases and see that their legitimate grievances were redressed. —United Press.

Plea For Jury Trial In Duniwala Case

(From A Correspondent.)
HOSHANGABAD, September 25.

The Duniwala Case transferred here by the High Court was heard by Rao Saheb Nirgundker yesterday, the Public Prosecutor of Hoshangabad being absent the Prosecuting Inspector represented the Crown. The defence represented by Rai Bahadur Jaiswal Sitacharan and Messrs Shaligram Narayanprasad Pathak, Ghose and Raiwat put in an application claiming trial by jury. Orders were reserved for 30th September.

IMPOSE 50 PER CENT. DUTY ON JAP SILK

Plea Of Deputation Of Indian Industry

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, September 25.

While an *impasse* appears to have occurred in the Indo-Japanese negotiations, particularly on the question of unrestricted imports of artificial silk, the deputation of Indian silk industry headed by Diwan Bahadur K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Silk Association and retired member, Council of Mysore State, is waiting on Sir Mohomed Zafrullah Khan, Commerce Member of the Government of India, to-morrow and will present the case of Indian silk industry for increased protection against imports, especially from Japan.

Others who constitute the delegation are Messrs. P. Subrahmanyam Chetty, President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, F. G Sylva a big silk factory owner, K. Shamsuddinfi Secretary, Mysore Silk Association, and Shama Iyer, Secretary, Mysore Chamber.

Their contention is that 25 per cent duty is too inadequate to meet competition and Government of India should take immediate steps to increase the protective duty to somewhere in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent, recommended by the Tariff Board in 1934.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Board Of Control Bows Down To Public Opinion

(By "LOOKER-ON.")

BEAUMONT COMMITTEE.

As was rumoured some time ago the Board of Control for Cricket in India has appointed a committee of Inquiry on the tour in England. They have passed a comprehensive resolution in the following terms:—

"A Committee composed of Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court and President of the Bombay Cricket Association as Chairman; Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, former President of the Board of Control and Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Madras Cricket Association, as members, be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the entire tour of the Indian team to England, with special reference to questions of discipline, such as the Amarnath incident, and the causes which led to the lack of co-operation and co-ordination among various members of the team."

EXHAUSTIVE INQUIRY AND REPORT NEEDED.

While the appointment of the Committee is welcomed all over the country, the decision to hold the inquiry "in camera" is regretted. We can well understand their fear to wash dirty linen in public. It was, however, necessary in public interest to lay bare all facts before them. They would then be in a position to judge fairly and squarely and see to it that scandalous things that happened during the last tour to the discredit of India and Indian cricket, do not occur again in future. There should be no hush-hush policy in the whole proceedings. I hope that the Beaumont Committee will make an exhaustive inquiry when the team arrives here on the 29th instant and submit a detailed report not only for the satisfaction of the Board of Control but also for the general public.

EUROPEANS AND CONTROLLING BODIES.

It has been reported in the press that the European members of the Board of Control solidly voted against the appointment of the Inquiry Committee. I do not know what prompted them to do so, but certainly it was not the interest of Indian cricket. I have always held that Europeans should be debarred by law to become members of any Controlling body. Is there any doubt that Indians know the short comings and the strong points of their countrymen more than foreigners who are mere birds of passage in the country? The sporting public of India should take a note of this for their future guidance, especially when they elect their representatives to the all-India and provincial controlling bodies.

"INDIAN CRICKET" SOMERSAULT

In this connection I am a little amused at the somersault which "Indian cricket", the official organ of the Cricket Club of India Ltd., commenting editorially on the England tour the paper writes:—"Provincialism succeeded in shaping the team for England because the choice of a Captain and Manager was made on votes—a procedure that has been severely condemned all over. To the provinces, this was a matter of indifference, what they were most anxious about was to get their own men in the team. It was more than obvious that a 'quid pro quo' was the basis of voting!

SOCIAL STATUS OF CAPTAIN

Again, "That Social status is an essential qualification for leadership in cricket has been sufficiently emphasized by the Board of Control, but sportsmen in this country, who were partially inclined to agree, have now realized the fallacy of that belief. The Indian Hockey Team went to three Olympic Games in the last twelve years with a "plain" skipper, their last Captain, Dhyan Chand earning his place by virtue of his game. The team experienced no difficulty in fulfilling their social engagements. Given the aid of an able manager, we heard no comments about their lack of 'manners' or social shortcomings".

"Much scandal about the tour," it continues "has filtered through private sources. Though all of it does not find its way into print, there are few who will not have heard much that is to the discredit of the management of the tour".

Finally, "the tour in England has left a bitter taste. There has been spasmodic brilliance, but altogether the performances and results have been hardly gratifying. The material has always been there, but teamwork has been notably lacking because the leadership has been a failure".

So the "Indian Cricket" has now realized what the "Chronicle" said long before the team left this country!

OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

The Olympic Hockey Team arrives in Bombay on the 29th instant. The Bombay Municipal Corporation will accord them a civic reception on their arrival here. But what about the reception which the Citizens' meeting at the Corporation Hall left to the joint committee of the B.P.H.A. and B.P.O.A. to arrange with the assistance of some well-known citizens and sportsmen? From the reports we see in the press we find that both the above mentioned bodies have arranged their functions separately. This is, indeed, a great pity. It shows that two sporting associations are not willing to co-operate with each other even on a happy occasion like this. However, it is better to have two receptions than have none, although one could have been arranged on a grander scale than the two would be separately. I hope sportsmen in the city will make it a point to attend one or the other function, so that both may be equally successful.

CALCUTTA SWIMMERS IN BOMBAY

During the last few days lovers of aquatic sports in Bombay had an opportunity of witnessing some of the finest swimmers and water polo players in India in action. The members of the Bow Bazar Byayam Samity of Calcutta gave an exhibition of water polo not seen in Bombay before. They practically carried everything before them. Calcutta has tremendously advanced in this branch of sport and stands far ahead of every other province. And it is a matter for great regret that such fine talents could not be sent to the last Olympic Games for want of funds. It is hoped that earnest efforts will be made to build up a fund so that we may not be found wanting when the next call comes.

It is, indeed, a very good sign that sporting teams are now going out of their provinces not only to win fresh laurels but to earn their goodwill. Such exchange of visits can alone raise the standard of our sportsmen and bring about better understanding between them. The visitors as well as those who arranged the visit and the games, particularly the Golwalla Brothers and the European Water Polo Association, deserved to be complimented on their praiseworthy efforts.

Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose (44) who has been in exile for the past twenty years in America, has been informed by the Government of India that he can return to his mother country.

Gen. Court Martial For Army Officers' Shooting

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 26.

The Associated Press understands that a General Court Martial has been constituted for the trial of the alleged assailant of Maj. Aga Ali Hassan of the Third Golkonda Lancers who was shot dead on the Asafnagar Rifle range on the 24th instant.—A.P.

PONDICHERRY STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

PONDICHERRY, (By Mail).

The students of the local Calve College went on strike as a protest against their grievances incorporated in their memorandum to the Principal, not being redressed.

Mr. Tenebre, Inspector of Schools, Pondicherry, arrived on the spot and when the College bell was rung no student went in. One of the professors of the College was sent to the students to ask them to send a representative of theirs to the Inspector to represent their grievances or to ask all the students of the class (French) to see him in the alternative. But the students, it appears, informed the professor that only the signatories to the memorandum would appear before the Inspector, to which the latter did not agree.

There are 123 students in the French Section at present and 225 students in the English Section.—United Press.

ACCOUNTANT JAILED

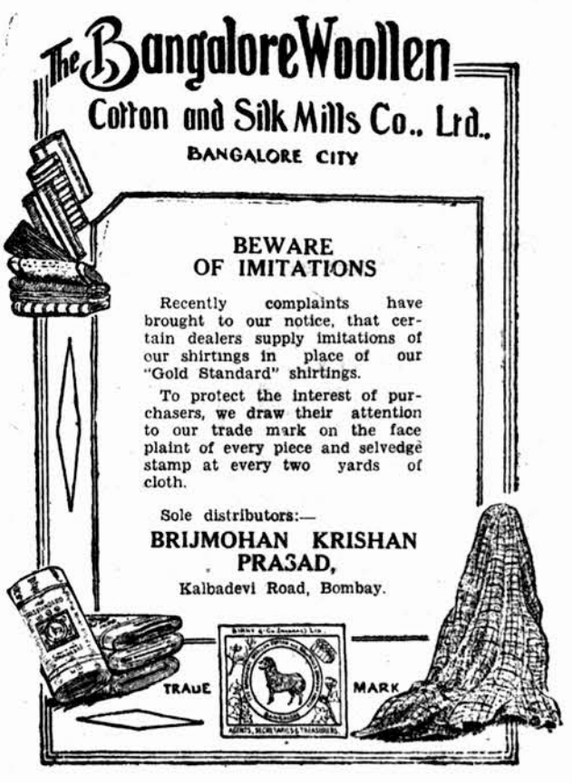
Sequel To Misappropriation Involving Rs. 14,000

JUBBULPORE, September 24.

According to an Ujjain message, Bhaskar Rao, an accountant in the employ of the Water Works Department, Ujjain, who was arrested by the Gwalior State Police, on a charge of misappropriating the water works funds to the extent of Rs. 14,000 within a period of 9 years and prosecuted under sections 402 and 470, Gwalior State Penal Code, was found guilty and sentenced to 6 years and 8 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. V. K. Dongre, Magistrate, Ujjain.

There are still 53 cases of alleged embezzlement pending against Bhasker Rao in the court of the magistrate.—United Press.

Efforts are being made to start a medical school at Jamnagar, in Kathiawar and Dr. Pranjivandas Mehta is taking necessary steps in this direction.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Recently complaints have brought to our notice, that certain dealers supply imitations of our shirtings in place of our "Gold Standard" shirtings.
To protect the interest of purchasers, we draw their attention to our trade mark on the face plaint of every piece and selvedge stamp at every two yards of cloth.
Sole distributors:—
BRIJMOHAN KRISHAN PRASAD,
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Mr. Kapahi, the dancer from the North will soon arrange his Bombay recitals.

MANDAP DISPUTE DEVELOPMENT

Mosque Committee Seeks Legal Opinion

The Byculla Mosque Defence Committee, met at Khilafat House, Bombay, on Friday night, to consider what action should be taken regarding the Maruti temple *Mandap* dispute.

The Committee, it is understood, decided to await legal opinion. The necessary papers in this connection, it is learnt, have been handed over to the solicitors. The committee expects to obtain the opinion of the solicitors in four or five days.

Three members of the Defence Committee were elected to the legal sub-committee, elected at a meeting of the Muslim Corporators held at the Islam Club recently.

THUNDER-STORMS IN MANY TOWNS

More To Follow In Central India

POONA, Sept. 26.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Konkan Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar with local rain in Lower Burma, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, Ranchi, Cochin and Ratnagiri four inches each; Mysore three; Victoria Point, Akyab, Minbu, Hazaribagh, Gorakhpur, Karwar and Gulbarga two each, Chanda, Sholapur, Bellary one and a half.

Forecast.

Thundershowers will be widespread in the Peninsula, Tenasserim, Coastal Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Central parts of the country and along and near Western Himalayas and will occur locally in United Provinces and Bihar.—A. P.

The Bombay(Prohibition of simultaneous membership) Rules, 1936, issued under section 68 of the Government of India Act, 1935, have been published at pages 899-900 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV-A, dated September 24. Copies of these rules can be had from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, at half anna a copy.

The next session of the Rajkot State representatives will commence from September 29 at Rajkot.

Tale Of Woe Of Jhabua Undertrials

Indifference Of Council Of Administration And Paramount Power

"If it was right to observe a 'Spain Day,' and a 'Palestine Day' to express our solidarity with the people of Spain and Palestine in their grim fight against Fascism and Imperialism, why can we not observe a 'Jhabua Day' to demand and secure the barest justice for our kith and kin, clapped in the feudal dungeons of an Indian State?"

In these words Mr. Indulal Yajnik emphasised the need of observing a 'Jhabua Day' throughout the length and breadth of India

A public meeting was held on Thursday night at Hira Baug, under the auspices of the All-India States Peoples' Conference to protest against the unreasonable attitude of the A.G.G. of Central India States in refusing the representatives of the Conference an urgently solicited interview with the hungerstrikers, who are now inside the Jhabua jail, and to consider the situation created by the prolonged hungerstrike. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, the President of the Central India States Peoples' Conference was in the chair.

In his opening remarks, Raja Bahadur observed that it was a cruel iron of fate that in some of the Indian States misrule of a gross nature still persisted, in spite of widespread public protests. It was gratifying to note that the struggle of the Jhabua people has, however, succeeded in getting transferred the reins of Government from the Jhabua Ruler to a Council of Administration but unfortunately the latter has turned out to be equally repressive, if not more. In the Jhabua affair, they noticed a persistent disregard for popular demands for equity and justice.

Well-Organised Protest Needed

Continuing, the President observed that the present impasse in Jhabua demanded that there should be a well organised public protest against the policy of the Paramount Power who, it is apparent have ignored the legitimate demands of the Jhabua people.

Mr. R. P. Parsai moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India States Peoples' Conference views with grave concern the serious situation created by the prolonged hunger-strike of the undertrials in Jhabua jail as a protest against the improper treatment meted out to them and demands of the authorities concerned that all facilities to which undertrial prisoners are entitled in any civilised State should be immediately allowed to them.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Fatehchandji and was passed unanimously.

Warning To Paramount Power

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi next moved the following resolution:

"This meeting protests against attitude of the A. G. G., Central India States, and Political Agent, Malwa, in not allowing the representatives of the Conference to have an interview with the undertrials and warns these authorities, under whose direct influence the present unpopular Council Administration has been functioning, that their unreasonable attitude and utter disregard of wide-spread public opinion will aggravate the situation in Jhabua.

"This meeting, while welcoming the assurance given by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to inquire into the matter urges the Political Department to make a thorough inquiry in the matter and for such purpose allow the Conference representatives full opportunity to assist in the inquiry.

"Pending such inquiry, this meeting strongly urges the Paramount Power to intervene immediately and redress the legitimate grievances of the undertrials with a view to end the hunger-strike and avert untoward and serious consequences."

This Mysterious Aloofness

In the course of a short speech, Mr. Manishanker Trivedi said that the special peculiarity of the Jhabua situation lay in the fact that the Council of Administration have mysteriously kept themselves aloof from the scene of recent serious developments in connection with the hunger-strike. Face to face with a strong tide of public resentment caused by the hunger-strike of the Jhabua patriots, the Council has lost its way, and coldly shirked off all its responsibility in the matter, though it has been chiefly instrumental in forcing the present crisis, and has the heart to refer the public bodies who are anxious to know what is happening inside the Jhabua prison to the Political Agent or the A. G. G. of the Central India States for securing redress. He could not understand the strange attitude of the Council at the present moment.

Present United Front!

Continuing, Mr. Trivedi said that the wider public should present a united front and demand from the Agents of the Political Department timely redress of the grievances of the hunger-strikers. The speaker welcomed the assurance given by Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary of the Government of India, to Mr. N. V. Gadgil to inquire into the Jhabua impasse.

At the same time, Mr. Trivedi emphasised that such one-sided inquiry could not restore confidence in the public unless the proposed inquiry was assisted by impartial representatives.

Improper to Refuse Permission.

Mr. Chimanlal Shah, Solicitor supporting the resolution, said that it was improper for either the A. G. G. or the Political Agent to refuse permission to peoples' representatives the privilege of interviewing the hunger-strikers, particularly when the demand for such demand for such an interview was made by responsible public workers with a view to ease the situation.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik then moved the following resolution.

"This meeting appeals to the public all over India to express their organised protest against the policy of repression persued by the Jhabua Council.

"This meeting extends its full support to the Jhabua Defence Committee in their resolve to help the undertrials in the matter of their defence and appeals to the public to supply them necessary financial help."

Mass Agitation, Only Way-Out

Mr Yagnik said that for the moment all attention had to be concentrated on the prolonged hungerstrike of their heroic comrades, whose very life was now in danger, on their right to interview them and to strive for the way-out of the serious crisis. Let it be realised, however, that these will be secured not by petitions to the A. G. G. or the Political Secretary at Simla but by mass agitation in and outside the Jhabua State. And as people of Jhabua could not raise their voice with impunity, grave responsibility rested on the political and nationalist leaders and workers in the whole of Inida.

Observe All-India Jhabua Day

Mr. Yagnik suggested, in conclusion, that a Jhabua Day should be observed throughout the length and breadth of India to focus public attention of the grave question affecting the life and death of their valiant comrades. If it was right to observe a Spain Day and a Palestine Day to express India's solidarity with the people of Spain and Palestine in their grim fight against Fascism and Imperialism, why can we not observe a Jhabua Day to demand and secure the barest justice for our kith and kin, clapped in the feudal dungeons of an Indian State?

Mr. L. P. Acharya supported it and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. M. G. Desai, A.M., B.A.

MR. M. G. DESAI

The New Architect

Mr. M. G. Desai has returned to India after successfully completing his Architectural Studies in London. Mr. Desai, after qualifying himself in Languages from the Elphinstone College, joined Sir J. J. School of Art to prepare for the Government Diploma in Architecture, after obtaining the said Diploma and working in some of the leading Architect's Offices in the City, Mr. Desai proceeded for his higher studies to London. He joined the University College, London University and obtained the Diploma in Architecture and Certificate of Town-Planning of the London University. He will be shortly elected as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. We wish him all success in his profession.

HOUSES FOR GOD IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir), Sept. 23.

For sometime past, representations had been made on behalf of various sections of visitors to the Kashmir Government for a grant of land to them at Phalgum, a popular visiting place of Indians for building religious structures on it.

A press communique now issued states that, His Highness' Government have granted four 'Kanals' of land each to Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims at Phalgam for a temple, a Gurdwara and a mosque respectively, free of cost, on condition that the lands shall be liable to resumption, if put to any other use.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man who lit a match-stick in a room where there was a leakage of gas received severe burns and was removed to the hospital, where he died. A girl of four also received serious burns.

Ramlal, a Bhayya was knocked down by motor-car W. 8128, driven by one Carton D'Souza on Peddar Road near the junction of Altamount Road Lane, yesterday evening at 7-45 p.m.

Ramlal who sustained serious injuries was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment but collapsed after a few hours.

Inquest on the body will be held on Monday.

One person died and six were injured in an explosion of boxes of blasting powder in Rajkharswan Station, B. N. Railway, says a message received from the Assistant Transportation Officer, Chakardharpore.

It appears coolies were loading the boxes into a wagon yesterday when the contents exploded. First-Aid was at once rendered to the injured who were later removed to the Chakardharpore Railway Hospital.—A. P.

The dexterity and cunning employed by the gentry of the "light-fingered" band are in some cases extraordinary.

Last evening two members of this gang planned a scoop at the General Post Office. Their "modus operandi" was for one of them to pull the wool over the eyes of the man on special duty, while the other carried off the booty.

Unfortunately for them the wrong man was tackled and both of them were as a result taken in custody.

It appears that Sakaram Agini and Shantilal Dhanji chose the G.P.O. for their day's doings. The first accused made the acquaintance of a special plain clothes constable—posted there to detect petty thefts, which have been reported to the Police,—and engaged him in conversation.

The second accused entered the G.P.O. and kept on shadowing a European gentleman. The latter grew suspicious of the man's movements and particularly of his demeanour when in close proximity and, therefore, hauled him up.

This incident created a commotion in the premises and the plain clothes constable took the man in custody as well as his companion who had engaged him in conversation.

The game was apparently up and both of them meekly submitted to their arrest and were marched off to the Police Station.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, remanded the accused in Police custody pending further inquiries.

An attempt to steal a few worthless coils of wire, lead and brass pipes from an old mill which has been closed for over two years, resulted in the death of one of the thieves and two serious explosions in two Power Houses, one at De Lisle Road and the other at Tata's Andhra Valley's Power House at Dharavi.

Although the explosions occurred a little after midday it took four hours for the electrical engineers belonging to these two Power Houses where the explosions occurred, to ascertain the reason.

It appears on Friday afternoon three persons entered the Mahaji Scindia Mill situate at De Lisle Road with a view to remove some coils of copper wire and lead pipes which were lying in a big heap. One of the men, while removing the wires, touched the high tension wire which was charged at 22,000 voltage. He received a shock and was thrown off. While removing this high voltage wire, he not only received a shock, but it also resulted in at explosion at the De Lisle Road Power House and at the same time at the Dharavi Power House which belong to the Tatas.

The thieves left the booty behind and their first anxiety was to remove their comrade who was wriggling with agony having received extensive burns.

They took him to a pond close by and began to pour water over the burns to alleviate the agony but the injured man began to scream as his pains had increased by contact with water. Apprehending an arrest by the police the thieves threw the injured man in the pond and took to their heels.

The police recovered the body from the pond this morning and further enquiries are in progress.

A collision between two tram cars ended in a fatality yesterday, a dhoby who was seated in one of the trams being the victim.

It seems tram-car No. 692, soon after its start from the Tramshed near Sussex Road, was suddenly derailed and dashed into the rear of tram-car No. 681 which was proceeding towards Byculla Bridge. Kundan Kellu who was seated in the latter tram with his hand outside, got his hand crushed.

He was removed to J. J. Hospital but died last night.

An inquest on the body will be held later.

SALT WORKERS ON STRIKE SINCE JUNE

The Secretary of the Thana District Salt Pan Workers' Union writes:

The salt workers working in Thana District near the village of Jichundra, are on strike since June last.

The workers are organized through their Union and they are determined to carry on their strike till their demands are granted. They have to work for nearly seven and a half months in the year about 12 to 15 hours a day and formerly they were paid a consolidated wage of Rs. 151/- which gradually was reduced to Rs. 91/-.

The workers now demand Rs. 15 As 7, as an annual wage and the contractors have not opened any negotiations though the strike is going on for the last nearly four months. On the contrary efforts are being made to intimidate the workers and their leaders.

At the meeting of the strikers on the 24th inst, a drunken man was found with a knife threatening to murder the Union President Mr. Mhatre. The man was handed over to the Police Patil of the village.

Corporation To Demand Rightful Place For Mayor

Government May Be Asked To Change Warrant Of Precedence To Secure Proper Rank For First Citizen

The Sheriff's banquet to the South African Parliamentary Delegation last Saturday, which was marked by an unpleasant incident in regard to the place allotted to the Mayor, who was not given a seat at the banquet consistent with the dignity of his office, had a repercussion in the Municipal Corporation on Monday last, when it was adjourned to express that body's emphatic protest.

The matter is not ending there When the Regular Meeting of the Municipal Corporation meets early in October, a resolution will be moved by Sir J. B. Boman Behram, which will be seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, and supported by many other councillors requesting the Government to change the Warrant of Precedence so as to secure for the Mayor a place consistent with his dignity.

Mayor's Stand Justified

The resolution will be as under:

"That the Corporation associate themselves with the action taken by His Worship the Mayor on the occasion of the Sheriff's Banquet to the South African Parliamentary Delegation in firmly and courageously upholding the prestige and dignity of the Mayoral office.

"That the office of the Mayor of Bombay has always been regarded as fully representative of the City in all civic matters and as such his place at civic and social functions should be in consonance with the pre-eminent position he occupies.

"That in order to leave no doubt of this fact hereafter it is desirable that Government should be requested to make such alterations in the warrant of precedence as may be necessary to secure for the Mayor of Bombay a priority in keeping with the importance and dignity to that of the first citizen of this great City.

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to prepare a suitable draft representation to Government communicating the views of the Corporation in this behalf and requesting them to take adequate action in the matter at a very early date so as to secure for His Worship the Mayor an appropriate rank as contemplated in para three above."

GRAND GALA OPENING VERY SHORTLY

AT THE MAJESTIC (Girgaum)

of the

Call of the Soul

SANGEET'S Social Musical Adopted from the story based on tragedy of life which could be "stranger than mere friction"

By

JALLODHUR CHATTERJI.

Will undoubtedly obsess you! Directed with genius by filmdom's most outstanding and the only woman director in India—

BAI JADDAN BAI

Enacted with inspired performances by the believed stars: BABY RANI, the golden voiced A. HUSSEIN, N. T.'s pronounced Villain Actor SIDDIQUI, Beauty Queen URMILA DEVI and several others—

in this

EVENT OF EVENTS

AT THE

MAJESTIC

MASTER BASHIR

the popular hero of Radha's Super Picture

WAMAQ EZRA

will appear personally on the Wellington Stage

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW DURING INTERVAL OF EVERY SHOW

and sing his songs of this film before the audience

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2-30; 5; 7-45; 10-30 p.m. WELLINGTON

Cinema—Dhobi Talao.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Plea For Intervention In Case Of Jhabua Under-Trials' Hunger Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Jhabua Defence Committee issues the following to the Press:—

The serious situation created by the prolonged hungerstrike of Jhabua undertrial prisoners remains unchanged. To-day is the eighteenth day of the hungerstrike. The authorities have refused interview to a doctor proposed to be sent on behalf of the Jhabua States' Peoples Conference to examine the health of hungerstrikers.

Telegrams are being despatched to the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary, A. G. G., Central India and Political Agent urging them to intervene without any further delay and to avert serious consequences.

One such telegram has been sent by the wife of Mr. Kanyalal Vaidya to the Viceroy.

In Jhabua proper, the Thandala Tahsil has observed complete hartal. Jhabua people are contemplating similar hartal.

The Defence Committee is again meeting on Monday to decide further action.

Protest Against Book On Hinduism

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, September 24.

Thirty-one prominent citizens including millowners, lawyers and others have sent a petition to the Government of Bombay through District Magistrate requesting Government to take immediate steps against the author of a book entitled "Fulchand in Apviti". The petitioners allege that the book contains many passages which are likely to create dissatisfaction among the Hindu community and to bring the Hindu religion into hatred. They also allege that the religious feelings have been seriously wounded and, therefore, request Government to take immediate steps in the matter.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' S. O. S.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has sent a telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, inviting the Government's attention to devaluation of franc and expected apprehension for other gold block countries including Holland following suit.

The Committee points out that in event of Holland going off gold standard there will be heavy fall in guilder rupee exchange thus enabling Java sugar to be landed in India at still lower rates.

The Committee urges the Government to keep in readiness in order to take immediate action under the Sugar Protection Act to protect the Indian sugar industry from this menace.—United Press.

Misgivings About New Dewan Of Travancore

KOTTAYAM, (By Mail).

The following statement has been issued to the Press by the All-Travancore Joint Political Committee:—

'In view of the part played by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in the Legislative Reforms of 1932 and the attitude adopted by him towards the legitimate agitation which followed it at the instance of the disfranchised communities in the State, this Committee cannot but view with considerable misgiving his appointment as Dewan. The Committee will, however, watch the progress of the administration under the direct responsibility of the new Dewan.—United Press.

HINDU SABHA PRESIDENTSHIP

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

The Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a statement requests all the Provincial Hindu Mahasabhas to select a single name for the President-Elect for the next session, out of the 18 names suggested by various Provincial Hindu Mahasabhas in the first round, and communicate the same before the 28th September, 1936, to the Reception Committee at Lahore.—United Press.

Construction Of Aerodrome In Palamcottah

TINNEVELLY, (By Mail)

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin wrote to the Tinnevelly District Board suggesting the construction of an Aerodrome at the High ground under the jurisdiction of the Palamcottah Municipality for extending the Bombay-Trivandrum Air Service route, Ramnad having been selected in preference to Tuticorin as an intermediary landing place for the Madras Colombo air route.

In this connection the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla, has forwarded for information and guidance certain papers on the subject and stating that the development of a landing ground in Palamcottah is not contemplated by the Government at present but if the District Board is prepared to construct and maintain a landing ground at its own cost, the proposal would be greatly welcomed.—United Press.

Embraces Hinduism And Weds Bengali

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

A pleasant function was held at the Hindu Mission Central Office on the 21st instant when a German lady, Else Metcke was converted and initiated into Hinduism and subsequently given in marriage according to Hindu rites to Mr. Satyendra Chandra Guha, of Dacca, Bikrampore, Swami Satyanandji, President of the Mission, conducted the ceremony. After initiation she was named Srimati Ela Devi.

Ela Devi (Else Metcke) is the daughter of Mr. Albert Metcke of Berlin. She came to India some eighteen months back.—United Press.

Volunteers For Faizpur Congress

Volunteers for the forthcoming sessions of the Indian National Congress to be held at Faizpur are enrolled at Vile Parle Chhavni, Ghodbunder Road (except Sundays) between 6-30 and 8-0 in the morning and 5-30 and 6-30 in the evening. Those intend to join may see Mr. Narmad Vaidya personally.

ALL INDIA HINDU MAHA SABHA.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 18th session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha sends the following for publication:—

"The following names have been suggested for the Presidentship of the 18th session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, to be held at Lahore on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd October, 1936. Provincial Hindu Sabhas in India are requested to select one name out of these and communicate the same to me telegraphically before the 23th September:—

(1) Seth Jugal Kishore Birla, (2) Seth Padam Raj Jain, (4) Dr. B. S. Seth Padam Raj Jain, (4) Dr. B. S. Moonje, (5) Jagat Guru Dr. Kurut Kote, (6) R. B. M. C. Rajan, (7) Dr. Deshmukh, (8) Mr. Aney. (9) Bhai Parmanandji, (10) Mr. Bhupat Kar, (11) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, (12) D. B. Harbalas Sarda, (13) B. Jagat Narain Lal, (14) B. Chand Karan Sarda, (15) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, (16) Shri Harendra Nath Datt, (17) Sir Shiva Swami Iyer, (18) Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

(Continued from page 26)

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, a public lecture will be delivered by Miss Balutai Khare, P.A. on "Women's Problem" to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Nappoo Hall, Mrs. Malinibai Paranjpye will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, the Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the Chhavni Maidan, Hingwalla Lane, Ghatkopar. After the Flag Salutation, a public meeting will be held there in view of Palestine Day, Gandhi Jayanti and Harijan Week, when prominent speakers from the District, will address the audience.

FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly Flag Salutation' ceremony will be performed at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at Congress House. The President of the B. P. C. C., will unfurl the Flag, and also preside at the 'Palestine Day' meeting.

DURGA PUJA

Dr. A. C. Das, Vice-President, Durga Puja Committee writes:—

"A special general meeting of Bengalis will be held at Hindustan Buildings, Sleater Road, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to consider the decision of the executive committee regarding the site for the celebration of Durga Puja and other connected matters."

In this connection we have received also the following for publication from Mr. J. C. Maitra:—

"Mr. J. C. Maitra, Vice-President and Chairman, Emergency Committee of the Bombay Bengalis' Durga Puja Committee, writes: 'Owing to a meeting of the Managing Committee to be held this evening (Sunday), the special general meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay in connection with the site for the Durga Puja, is postponed until further notice'."

S. I. CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY

The twenty-fourth half-yearly and twelfth annual general body meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

GOVERNMENT TO SHIFT TO BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay will assemble at Bombay on Monday, November 9.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Ganpati" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Ganpati" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

B. P. HISTORY TEACHING CONFERENCE

The conference will meet at Kolhapur on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October 1936, instead of the provisionally fixed dates of 9th, 10th and 11th September.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has been invited to open the conference and Mr. G. S. Sardesai is invited to preside over the deliberations. The Rajasaheb of Aundh is likely to open the exhibition.

Labour Seats And Menial's Unions In Sind

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

In modification of earlier Press Note regarding voters' qualifications in the Labour constituency, Government hold the opinion that while a member trade union of menial workers would not be qualified for inclusion in the roll it is unnecessary that the Union should be composed exclusively of factory workers. It is sufficient if the Trade Union is connected with factory labour and persons employed in factories in specified towns are eligible for membership of that Union.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN SUBURBS

Gokulbhai Bhatt's Appeal

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

Mr. G. D. Bhatt, writes:—

It will be the duty of this district to celebrate the 68th birthday of revered Bapuji according to the instructions issued by the President of the Indian National Congress.

The Suburban District celebrates this occasion as best as it can. And this year to it will do its best to respond to the Congress President's Call. According to the Hindu Calendar, the birth of this world renowned man falls on Bhadrava 12 and on October 2nd according to the English Calendar. This year the villages of the districts will celebrate this birthday by Khadi Ferri, Khadi Hundi sales, and increasing the contact with the masses. Harijan work will form the principal item in its programme and lectures and visits to the Harijan quarters will be arranged.

CONGREGATIONAL PRAYERS

The Suburban District Congress Committee has further decided to have a congregational prayer at 8 a.m. on the morning of the 2nd October and at this appointed hour, the village Congress Committee's and the Harijan Sangh's of the different villages will offer similar offerings on the day.

All the Congress Committees, other associations and the general public are requested to celebrate the occasion and pray to God to give him long life and make him more fit for the further service of this beloved land of ours.

Sethna To Preside Over A. I Motion Picture Convention

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

It has been decided to hold the second All-India Motion Picture Convention during Christmas Week in Madras and to invite Sir Pheroze Sethna to preside.

Heavy Showers At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 26.

After a three days spell of sultry weather, heavy showers, commencing at midnight, brought about a welcome change. Rain continued till this morning. Weather continues to be monsoonish and more rain is promised.—A.P.

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT ENROL YOURSELF BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30

Congress enrolment is going on at Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. Upto now only 3000 members have been enrolled, and according to 'C' Ward, this number is too low.

Members are enrolled at 'C' Ward District Congress Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Whole-Night Rain In Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 26.

Beginning at 8 o'clock last night it rained steadily until 7 this morning.

The anxiety of the peasants on account of the threatened famine has thus been relieved for the time being.—A.P.

Irish Broadcast Wins Newbury Plate

Jockey Evans And Trainer Raymond Register Trebles

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

There was a moderate attendance at Poona yesterday after the bustle of last week and the sport was merely commonplace. Visitors from Bombay were rather surprised to hear that jockey W. Dillon had been suspended for three meetings, which means that the champion lightweight will have to cool his heels until the campaign begins in November at Mahaluxmi.

The stewards have at last been compelled to adopt strong disciplinary measures against errant knights of the pigskin, who have taken advantage of the laxity hitherto prevailing. A couple of other jockeys will soon be sailing in the same boat as Dillon, and I hope this will be a lesson to others who are under the impression that they can do as they like in Western India. The arrogance of some jockeys is amazing and now is the time to bring them to their senses.

W. Evans with a treble went ahead of Munro in the Jockeys' Championship. The piloted Irish Broadcast and Mytilus for Mrs. M. Clarke, who was extremely pleased to see her colours prevail. N. Raymond also consolidated his position as leading trainer by saddling three winners.

The most sensational victory of the afternoon was that of Fighting Force in the Curragh Plate (Div. I). The son of Drake who was making his debut, struck off slowly but finished with great resolution to wear down Irish Right and Honeysuckle. The winners' dividend of Rs. 451 gladdened only a few lucky souls who were imbued with great fighting spirit for the rest of the day.

The judge failed to separate Al Hamil and Krishna in the Alandi Plate (Div. I). As Mr. Sultan Chinoy's pony had run prominently in the Governor's Cup, it was not surprising to see him in number, but Krishna finished nearer last than first on that occasion. This remarkable improvement in the Kolhapur grey's running was the subject of much comment.

There was no winner in the Daily Double and the sum of Rs. 1,530 has been carried over to the next meeting. The Daily Treble paid Rs. 459.

Three lucky punters who trebled Fanciful, Irish Broadcast and Mytilus received Rs. 1,309 for Rs. 10.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March, 1936. Allowances.—Maidens 7lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN SCEPTRE, 8-1, Harding 1

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's ZAIM SHAMMAR, 7-12, Britt 2

Mr. Abdul *Mohsin Ahmed's* MULZOOM, 9-3, Brace 3

Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's SAAD NAZAM, 7-2 (carr. 7-5), B. McQuade 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths and short head.

Time: 1 min. 23-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 102 for win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 41 and Rs. 36 for places.

Not Run: Faddak (9-3).

Favourites: Rafidain (8-11) and Hadwan (7-2).

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE DECCAN PLATE

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. S. R. Arthanari's FANCIFUL 8-5, Burn 1

Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 8-11, Brace 2

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's VIGILANT 7-0, Lott 3

Mr. K. H. Irani's Cheer Up 8-4, Marrable 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length and 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 45secs.

First tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 58 for places.

Not run: Honeysuckle 10-9.

Favourite: School for Scandal 8-11.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

3rd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March, 1936. Allowances.—Maidens 7lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. R. B. Murdoch's WARDAT SAAMARRA, 8-5, Evans 1

Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 8-11, Munro 2

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's NEW HILLA, 9-1, Blyth 3

Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's ZAININ, 9-3, Jabbar 4

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, 3|4 length and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 22-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 57 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 25 for places.

Not Run:—Sun Rose (9-3), Asmat Pasha (8-4), Shah Jehan (7-8) and Five Stars (7-8).

Favourite: Walk Over (8-11).

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (Div. II).

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's PICARO 8-4 Burn 1

Mrs. A. Higgins' RIMMON 8-11 Read 2

Mrs. M. Clarke's GOLDEN PRINCE 8-7 Evans 3

Mr. Roman's CHAPEI 7-4 cd. 7-5 B. McQuade 4

All ran.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, head.

Time: 1min. 14 4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 131 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won, after 31st March, 1936, a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's INGEL TARA 7-11 cd. 7-13 Northmore 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's WAABIL 8-8 Britt 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY 8-6 Read 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAR'A AL NA'AMAN 8-2 Forsyth 4

Not Run: The Knut 8-0, The Leader 7-11.

Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 53secs.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 40 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs 600 Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's FIGHTING FORCE 7-4 J. O'Neale 1

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj IRISH RIGHT 8-2 Harding 2

Mr. Oosman Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE 9-4 Bowley 3

Messrs. S. K. Bhatter and R. Chamria's MAELSTORM 9-4 G. Hutchins 4

Not Run: Comprehension 8-13, Bertha 7-13, Graneog 7-11.

Won by shorthead, 3|4 length, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

First tote paid Rs. 451 for win, Rs. 103, Rs. 133 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE NEWBURY PLATE

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST 7-9 cd. 7-10 Evans .. 1

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 8-5 Burn 2

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-2 Marrable 3

Nawabzada Fakruimulk of Bhopal's THE NUN 9-0 Munro .. 4

Not Run: Argo's Heir 8-9.

Won by shrothead, 3|4 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 41 4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. M. Clarke's MYTILUS 8-1 1

Hon'ble Sir The Raja of Bobbili's LABARUM 7-7 cd. 7-9 2

Mr. T. G. Khattau's MANANNA 7-13 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's RIGOLETA 8-1 4

All Ran.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 28 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—I Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won, after 31st March, 1396, a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL, HAMIL 9-7 Read and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA 7-7 Britt (Dead heat) 1

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 7-7 Simons 3

Mr. R. Higgins' IRAQ GIFT 7-4 Mendoza 4

Not Run: Burgess 9-0, Hakim Pasha 7-0.

First tote paid Rs 36 for Al Hamil and Rs. 58 on Krishna for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 46 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winners trained by Messrs. Mahomedalli and V. V. Powar.

"PALESTINE DAY" IN CITY

To-day's Observance At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The 'Palestine Day' will be observed in the City of Bombay, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. to-day (Sunday), immediately after the flag salutation ceremony at 8 a.m. in the hall of the B. P. C. C., Congress House.

MEETING AT MADANPURA

To observe the 'Palestine Day' a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Madanpura, under the joint auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions, Bombay Branch. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

GOVT. ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail.)

A resolution condemning the attitude of the Government's towards the grave situation prevailing in the district on account of the failure of rains was passed at a mass meeting of the peasants of Baglan Taluka, at Sompur, Mr. R. B. Thorat, the president of the Nasik District Local Board presiding.

The meeting also passed resolutions, demanding the following concessions: (1) grazing fees recovered this year should be returned, (2) remission of land revenue for this year, (3) famine should be declared and (4) "Taccavi" loans should be given on a larger scale and without interest.

It is understood, the Secretary of Nasik D C. C. has received a reply from the Government stating that the resolutions sent to them by him passed at several meetings of the famine stricken peasants are under consideration.

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Holding Banner Of Free Thought And Free Speech

H. G. WELLS SENDS A MESSAGE TO P. E. N. CONGRESS

Special To "Bombay Chronicle"

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6.
(By Air Mail)

The meeting of the Fourteenth International Congress of the P.E.N. Club was front-page news in the Buenos Aires newspapers, which gave much space to enthusiastic accounts of the proceedings of the Congress and the events planned for the distinguished delegates, writes Mlle. Mathilde Camacho in a special contribution to "The Chronicle". As a writer in the "Buenos Aires Standard" put it, "Nothing quite like it has been seen, or heard, in Buenos previously."

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

The first function took place on Saturday, the 5th September, at 11-30 a.m. when General Justo, the President of the Republic Argentina, greeted the delegates personally in a special audience in the White Room of the Casa Rosada, the Presidential Palace.

Then, addressing the delegates and the invited guests of honour, the Argentine President welcomed them formally and in a short extemporaneous speech referred to the honour which had come to Argentine in welcoming so disting-uished an embassy of intellectuals and thinkers, and expressed the hope that permanently beneficial results would follow their visit.

At 6-30 the same evening, when all of the delegates and as many of the public as the galleries would hold had assembled in the grand salon of the Concejo Deliberante the strains of the "Marcha de Ituzaing' announced the arrival of General Justo, accompanied by three of his Ministers, Senors Castillo, Carcano and Ortiz. The President of the P.E.N. Club of Argentina, Dr. Carlos Ibarguren, the French delegate, Monsieur Jules Romains, and the Secretary of the Argentine Centre, Don Antonio Aita, followed the Presidential party. The audience rose and sang the national anthem of Argentina.

President Juso sat on the platform.

Dr. Carlos Ibarguren presided as representative of the Argentine P.E.N. Club, which is host to the Congress. In his opening speech he declared that the present world crisis is an ideological and a spiritual one. He spoke of the victory for literature and in these days of so much misery and hatred, that was represented by a cordial gathering of writers from all parts of the world, representing many tendencies and many doctrines. The meeting he said was symbolic of the elevation of the human spirit above the turmoil of a mechanical civilization, above materialism in politics and economics and above the passions which rend humanity to-day.

Monsieur Jules Romains expressed gratitude, on behalf of the foreign writers attending the Congress, for the Argentine Centre's having initiated and organized the Congress so admirably. In the course of his address he made an impassioned plea for liberty of thought. He declared that there could be no literature opposed to liberty, no literature to the human spirit. Tumultuous and prolonged applause followed his speech.

MESSAGE FROM H. G. WELLS

The applause became louder when Dr. Ibarguren announced that the message of Mr. H. G. Wells, the International President of the P.E.N. Club, would be read. Mr. Hermon Ould, the International Secretary, read the message in English; then the Belgian Delegate, Monsieur Louis Pierard, read it in French; and Don Antonio Aita, Secretary of the Argentine Centre, read it in Spanish. The message was as follows:

"It is with very great regret that I find the pressure of work upon me forbids my taking part in the gathering of the P.E.N. Club in Buenos Aires. It has long been my ambition to visit that city of good air and vigorous people and I still hope that before my days come to an end I may gratify that desire. My knowledge of Spanish is limited but I have been learning steadily in the last few decades to respect and to admire and to find hope in the bold and varied activities of the Spanish-speaking civilization. Spain is now a torn and distressful land, but its distresses are largely due to the intensity of its reactions to the mighty social forces that are reshaping our world. It is not a miserable country; it is a vehement and dramatic country. It is not a tragic country because all the blood and strain of its present conflict are shot with hope and high aspiration. The Spanish-speaking world is feeling and thinking and acting now with as great an intensity as any section of the human community. In the long run I believe that the will and intelligence of mankind will triumph over all the traditions and perplexities that divide us so sorely to-day and that in that ultimate synthesis, the minds that use the Spanish language as their medium will play major part

"Our Club, the P.E.N. Club is materially a small organisation, but it upholds an immense and splendid banner, the banner of free thought and free discussion. This is the uniting banner of the Atlantic civilizations, English, French and Spanish, and it is the symbol of human unity and the hope of mankind. Outspoken thought. That is what we stand for and that is what we are gathered here to uphold. Outspoken thought and the free and equal brotherhood of men throughout the earth. For the sake of that we count no effort too formidable nor any sacrifice too great. I, whose honour it is to be your President, greet you from across the Atlantic, absent in the body but present in the spirit. Do not let yourselves be too troubled by the politics and urgencies of the hour. Do not be tempted into rash exclusions and partisan demonstrations. The hands of the P.E.N. Club are extended fraternally to men of good-will of all races and nations and tongues. Everywhere, even beneath the grimmest suppressions and the most oppressive silences, men of good-will, world citizens, are seeking expression. And we are seeking every possibility of their finding expression. The role of the P.E.N. is not to divide but to unite not to expel but to bring together into a common discussion every frankly speaking type of mind. I am convinced that the Argentine conference will confirm and enhance our great tradition."

Immediately after the opening meeting, the Delegates to the Congress were tendered a reception by the Argentine Centre. The gathering fell into animated groups in one of which Monsieur Romains was the centre of interest; Dr. Dell'Oro Maini led the discussion in another; while in a third a conversation between Don Oliverio Girondo and the Indian Delegate Madame Sophia Wadia, was followed with attention by the other members of the group.

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Govt. Must Appoint Court Of Inquiry

Problem Of Railwaymen's Wages

ORGANISATION IS THE REAL SANCTION AGAINST ATTACK ON STANDARD OF LIVING, SAYS V. V. GIRI

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Accompanied by Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty, Mr. V. V. Giri arrived here this morning to preside over the N. W. Railwaymen's Conference. They were both taken in a procession attended by a large number of railway workers. After passing through the principal bazars the procession terminated on the Islamia College grounds where the Conference is being held.

Mr. Giri delivered his presidential address at 1 p.m.

Mr. V. V. Giri, in the course of his presidential address, congratulated the North Western Railway workers for having been one of the first batches of workers who organised the Trade Union movement in India But he regretted the continued dissensions among the rank and file.

After dealing at some length on the philosophy of the Trade Union movement, Mr. Giri emphasised that unless railwaymen throughout India had more efficient organisation with real and effective sanctions behind them, the employers would continue to attack their standard of living.

HUGE RETRENCHMENT

He then referred to the question of retrenchment and revision of wages. According to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the constituent Unions, they were definitely of the opinion that railway workers to-day were undermanned and, therefore, over-worked. He quoted figures to show that 114,000 have been retrenched, for one reason or other during the last five years and that any further reduction would interfere—especially in case of lower paid staff—with the efficiency as well as safety of the travelling public. The Railwaymen cannot accept the proposition that railway revenues should finance Constitutional Reforms, which were not acceptable to the people of India, or should run into deficits owing to crores being spent on strategic railways.

GOVT'S BURDEN

He also objected to practice that certain bulk traffic for Government Departments should be carried at less cost than those charged to the public. Even to-day Mr. Giri pointed out, in the worst of depression period, if all the railways were private companies, they would be in a position to declare dividends, as they would not be liable to pay for all the political charges and commitments of the Government of India.

DEMAND FOR COURT OF INQUIRY

The speaker maintained that reduction of expenditure by way of retrenchment was not possible; on the other hand revision of wages could not be tolerated as it would be a direct attack on the standard of wages which fell far below international standards of industrial workers in other countries. Mr. Giri, therefore, demanded of the Government of India to appoint a Court of Inquiry to go into these issues.

ECONOMIES CAN BE AFFECTED

By way of effecting economies, he suggested immediate abolition of Lee concessions granted to officers; the manufacture of locomotives making the same remunerative as in other countries such as England, Japan, etc; encouraging the building up of automobile industry by making such alterations as are necessary for equipping the present railway workshops also by starting road motor transport in the first instance on those roads where the private buses and lorries do not ply and ultimately acquire all transport by road and make the railways profitable along with the bus services. Mr. Giri held that if the Government had a national outlook and not merely an imperialistic one, railways could be made remunerative.

Dealing with the service condition of railwaymen, Mr. Giri said, this required immediate amelioration and referred to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour made five or six years ago which remained unfulfilled.

Continuing Mr. Giri demanded immediate recognition of all Railway Unions by the respective administration and it would be the only way of restoring peace in the industry as it would improve occasions for contact between the employer and the worker.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

Mr. Giri then referred to the necessity of the Railway Administrations providing:

Sufficient leave reserve for workers to get the benefit of leave privileges;

That after a year's approved service, workers must be considered as permanent employees eligible for leave, passes, provident fund and gratuity to whatever class of employment they might belong.

Special efforts should be made to put into operation as soon as possible the regulations devised to give effect to the Washington and Geneva Conventions in the case of railway workers and further consideration should be given for reducing hours of work for intermittent worker.

Rigour of medical examination should be reduced and independent medical board to be set up in case an employee desires it.

Revision of service agreement at an early date to suit ends of justice and fair play.

Joint standing machinery namely the Joint Standing Central Board and Railway Councils and Railway Tribunals recommended by the Royal Commission and approved by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation with certain modifications to be established if the Government desire settlement of disputes in railway industry in India.

WAGES PAYMENT ACT

Proceeding the President referred to the Wage Payment Act passed during the last budget session of the Legislative Assembly. He condemned the introduction of the clause which designed to make strikes or lightning strikes without notice the cause for forfeiting wages of workers.

Dealing with the proposed amendment to the Trade Disputes Act. Mr. Giri stated that unless the following provisions were embodied in the Bill it would serve no useful purpose.—

A trade dispute should include any dispute between a registered trade union and an employer, so that a trade union may be legally recognised as a party to a dispute.

The application for a conciliation board or a court of inquiry should not be required by rules to be authorised in writing by a majority of the persons affected or involved in the dispute.

On the model of the Canadian Legislation an employer should not be empowered to alter conditions of service without the agreement of the workers, without one month's notice and without reference to a conciliation machinery if so required by the workers or their organisation.

In a country like ours, where political issues loom large, strikes for securing political rights may not be penalised.

Refusal to employ any person for being a member of a registered trade union or its office bearer should be made illegal.

Above all, there should be an automatic reference to the conciliation machinery on the application of either party to the dispute if Government really desire industrial peace and prevention of disputes.

Mr. Giri instanced the case of England and Canada and other countries where more than 80 per cent of the disputes were prevented by the application of Trade Disputes Act and contrasted the position of India where according to statistics of the Government, 2,500 disputes occurred between 1921 and 1933 and the machinery of the Act was applied in only five cases!

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Mr. Giri spoke on the decision of the Government to establish a Statutory Railway Authority designed to take away from the purview of the Assembly matters relating to railways and thus lessen popular control over Railway Administration. Railway workers strongly protest against the proposed change which would affect their interests.

GOVT'S DUTY

Referring to the serious economic distress in the country due to the continued menace of unemployment, Mr. Giri insisted on the fact that 'right to live' and 'right to work' were inherent rights of the workers under any civilised Government and unless these were assured the responsibility to relieve nearly forty million people who were to-day unemployed in India and sixty millions who were underemployed would lie at the door of the Government. He suggested certain immediate measures should be undertaken as an initial step towards remedying unemployment.

In conclusion Mr. Giri appealed to the workers that they should unite and organise if they desired to secure not merely 'Political Swaraj' but also 'economic Swaraj' which would ensure their fundamental rights.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru telegraphed to the organisers expressing his regret at being unable to attend the Conference but sympathising with their objective.—A.P.

STRENGTHEN ORGANISATION

R. C. Chairman's Call To N. W. Railwaymen

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

"To-day we are faced with a crisis on the Railways. This crisis will develop as time goes on, because until the workers are strong enough to assert their right, the authorities seem to be unwilling to take notice of the terrible economic plight of the masses of workers. Meanwhile, every attempt will be made to strengthen the organisation of workers and we look forward to the parent organisation for a definite lead in this matter throughout India. Six lakhs of workers well-organised cannot but achieve success."

Thus declared Dewan Chamanlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, North-Western Railway Employees Conference to-day in the course of his speech welcoming Mr. V. V. Giri, the president-elect and the delegates to the Conference.

He entered a vigorous protest against the retrenchment move for which he pointed out there will not be any need, if the authorities would take necessary steps to lower the interest on the bonds and reorganise railway industry on sound financial and administrative lines.

After Begum Shah Nawaz had spoken a resolution was passed sympathising with the victims of Moghalpura workshop explosion and demanding public enquiry.—United Press.

SUBHAS STILL AILING

Slow Fever And Dull Pain Persist, He Says

PACHMARHI, September 23.

The present state of his health is vividly described by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a letter which he has written from Darjeeling to Dr. George Da Silva, Vice-President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee.

"Since I wrote to you last, I have completed the course of auto-vaccine injections. They have not produced any effect and another vaccine may have to be prepared. But I have now begun to doubt if these vaccines will really tackle the root of the infection. Sir Niratan Sircar and the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling jointly examined me on the 9th instant. They have sent their report to Government, I think. I do not know what their findings are.

LOSS IN WEIGHT.

"You have enquired about the record of my weight. It is as follows: April 15, Yeravda prison—174½ lbs. Middle of June—Kurseong, 171 lbs. End of July, Kurseong, 163 lbs. 9th September, Kurseong, 164 lbs. My normal weight before my physical ailments started in 1932 was much more—my weight at the time of admission into Seoni Jail in January 1932, being 185 lbs.

"Yes, the other complaints about which I wrote to you in my last letter are persisting—namely slow fever and a dull pain in the region of the liver. This pain is independent of meals and is of a different type from the acute gall bladder pain from which I used to suffer before and which disappeared after the removal of the gall bladder. At the present moment, I am repeating the course of emetine injections and both my arms are aching as a result of these frequent pricks."—A.P.

DR. ANSARI'S DAUGHTER WEDS

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The marriage was solemnised here on Thursday of Miss Zohra, daughter of late Dr. M. A. Ansari with Dr. Shaukatulla Shah, a nephew of the late Dr. Ansari.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and many other friends of late Dr. Ansari have sent their blessings and good wishes for the couple. Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pundit, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Ch. Khali-Quazamman, Dr. Ashraff and many other friends and admirers of the late Dr. Ansari have come here to join the occasion.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER 7 POINTS UP

Gold Unquoted But Silver Strong And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Sept 26

On Saturday foreign exchanges were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was moderately active with domestic and foreign trade buying. The closing tone was firm.

SILVER STRONG

London silver was strong. Gold was unquoted.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady but business was limited.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed. There were no quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept 26

Previous closing	11.87
To-day's opening	11.94
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	11.94
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept 26

Previous closing	6.48
To-day's opening	6.64
Difference	+.16
To-day's closing	6.59
Difference	+.11

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 218-8-0

NEW YORK COTTON

MARCH 1937.

New York, Sept 26

Previous closing	11.75
To-day's opening	11.82
To-day's closing	11.84

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 26

Cotton was moderately active with foreign and domestic trade buying absorbing hedges assisted by steadiness of Liverpool but the uncertainty surrounding the financial situation abroad continued to restrict operations with the result that after the initial rise the market became hesitant with movements narrow.

Operations in October began at 11.94 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade buying both by domestic and foreign interests which readily took up hedge sales, movements thereafter being narrow with October finally losing at 11.94.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.90/11.89) 11.94/11.95
December (11.90/11.89) 11.86/11.85
January (11.87/11.86) 11.84/11.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.43) 6.59
American December (6.37) 6.54
Egyptian October (9.95) 10.12
Egyptian November (9.95) 10.12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 26

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 218-14 and Rs. 218-2 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 218-4 with New York closing futures 7 points up for October delivery.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 26

Rs. a. p.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 6 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 7 0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 26

Previous closing	5.01 11/16
To-day's opening	4.98 mutilated
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 26

Previous closing	5.03 3/8
To-day's opening	4.91
To-day's closing	
Difference	

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 26

Previous closing	76.50
To-day's opening	unquoted.
To-day's closing	unquoted.
Difference	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 26

The T T London on New York opened at 4.91.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept 26

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 26

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/3d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	19 1/3d.	19 3/4d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 26

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-9 1/2) unquoted

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 26

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 26

Quotations were unquoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 26

Quotations were not available.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 26

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 98 1/4 and December 98. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but business was very much restricted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept 26

11-0 p.m.

Silver ready	40	3	0
Silver 1st settlement	40	3	0
Silver 2nd settlement	40	5	0
Gold ready	34	14	6
Gold 1st settlement	34	15	0
Gold 2nd settlement	34	14	6
Sovereigns	22	0	0

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 26

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£198 1/2 buyers £198 3/4 sellers. Firm) closed
Lead (£17 13/16 buyers £17 15/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44) closed
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/16 value) £17 1/4 sellers
Dunlop Sept. (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) closed
Forward (7 3/4 buyers) closed

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Sept Oct (£12 7/8 sellers) unquoted
Linseed Calcutta Sept Oct (£12 9/16 sellers) unquoted
Linseed La Plata September (£11 3/4 sellers) unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 26

Rs. a. p.

Wheat January 1937	5 10 3
Wheat May 1937	5 3 0
Linseed May 1937	7 7 0

Wheat and linseed steady.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES CLOSED

London, Sept 26

The London Stock and Foreign Exchanges were closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept 26

Jutes ruled firm and continued so throughout the session with a fair amount of business. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Iron and Steels fully maintained demands at steady rates while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/7.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1570, Reserve Bank 139/8

Railways: Barasat Basirhat 50/12, Darjeeling Himalayan ord 87, Dehri Rohtas 14/8

Coals: Bengal 295, Katras Jherriah 20/2

Jutes: Agarpara 21/4 small lot, Howrah 54/14, Kamarhatty 511

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 5/8, Indian Iron and Steel 12/10, Kumardhubi Engineering ord 3/8, Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/13 premium, Macfarlane and Co 7/4

Sugars: Buland 12/8, Champaran 22/12, Rohtas 22,

Teas: Gungaram Tea 271/8

Debentures: Four per cent 1936/46/56 Dh Rly Extension 104/8—A.P.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	15	11,379
Japan and China	103	28,702
Coast Ports	...	360
Up-country by Rail	...	10,947
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	2,556
Total	118	53,344

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 26th September 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 216
12-30	Rs. 215/8
2-30	Rs. 218/12
4-30	Rs. 218/8

April-May

Highest	Rs. 220
Lowest	Rs. 214/8
Settlement rate	Rs. 215

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Further Influx Of Money

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 26

Money market: The franc crisis caused further influx of money during the week with the result that capital was seeking employment often beyond borrowers' digestive powers.

To-day however this demand considerably expanded but this was due to heavy treasury bill payments and is no way connected with the franc devaluation which failed to cause any interruption in Lombard Streets usually of placid attitude.

Wall Street was active and irregularly higher.

Indian Cotton Quotations

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 26

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	...	51
Central India	...	3,090
Barsi and Nagar	68	498
Hyderabad Gaorani	84	145
Berar	35	1,940
Central Provinces	...	160
Total Oomras	187	6,184
Dholera	...	406
N W Provinces	61	218
Rajputana	31	438
Sind Punjab	2	2,274
Broach	...	301
Coompta and Dharwar	...	2,106
Westerns Northerns	104	1,916
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	105
American	...	895
Egyptian and African	535	8,294
Total	920	23,237

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39 7 6
Standard copper 3 months	£39 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£44 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0

Tone: Firm.

"Pride Of India" Will Be Soon Released

(Continued from Page 28)

veteran artiste, Sulochana radiates her star personality right through the picture and supported by great players like D. Billimoria, Gulam Mahomed, and Asuji, the drama vibrates and reflects the vivid characters dexterously portrayed.

Director Choudhary has a peculiar knack of contrasting characters and the subtle treatment of the incidents and situations shed a lustre of an artistic halo.

As everyone is subjected to the creature desires, so Saroj, the wife of Col. Sinha, was no exception and the impulse of this fascination proved all the more strong—for she was a woman after all.

She falls a prey not only to this womanly trait but to Thakur Ratanlal's inveiglement, who insidiously helps her at the Race Course and has her in his clutches.

The story sweeps through like a tornado with tumultous situations and all the thrills are infused into the interesting sequences which merge into a sensational climax surprisingly dramatised.

But this is not all—wait till you see Sulochana the dual role of a mother and a daughter—the real highlight of the play—the spectators shall be spell-bound to see and hear characterisations of an aged mother and a sprightly young daughter.

This distinctive production is very shortly coming to the Imperial Cinema. Please make a note, folks!

Share Bazar Takes No Notice Of Franc Devaluation

SHORT COVERING AND SPECULATIVE SUPPORT IN STEELS

Market Displays Steady Undertone

Bombay: Sept. 26.

The news regarding devaluation of Franc were considered to have a depressing effect on Steel Shares in the local Share Bazar, but the market took no notice and prices advanced on active covering and speculative support.

As far as our Steel Industry is concerned, the new monetary policy of the French Government will have practically no effect. Thus now the removal of fears will assist operators to form some definite idea about the future of the market.

The market opened weak with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 712

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Century (121/4) 120 123 122
Bom. Dyeing (651/4) 651 655 653 657 655
Kohinoor (214/6) 214 215 214 215
Central India (215) 215 217 218 219/6
New Great (121/4) 121 122/8
Simplex (61/14) 62/8
Swadeshi (163) 163 166/14
Bundi (34/8) 34/10 34/6
I. Cement (475/10) 475 477 476 477
Punjab (25/2) 25/2
Shahabad (470) 468 470
Andhra (1626/4) 1620 1625 1626/4
Tata Hydro (185/8) 185 185/5 185/10
Tata Power (1612/8) 1611 1613 1610 1611 1608
Tram. Ord. (154/1) 154
T Steel Dfd. (715/10) 713 716 719 718/2
T. Steel Ord. (184) 183/8 184/8 185/4 185/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (168/8) 168.8 169.8 170/8 170/12
Bellapur (196/4) 193 198
B. Steam (288/2) 287 288 287 288/12
B. Burma (495) 491 496 495 498

and prices steadily improved to Rs. 718. Ordinary Shares were also steady at Rs. 185-4.

The market shows good rallying power. Some Operators believe that it being the end of the monthly settlement, Bulls supported the market and nervousness was removed.

The market is grinding around the present level. Disturbed European political situation is likely to encourage buyers on all declines.

As pointed out before, there exists a fairly large speculative interest in the forward market and Bears are hoping to cover extensive sales at low prices, but it remains to be seen who will be sellers to supply the needs of Bears.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay: Sept. 26.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273	12
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	655	10
250 Bradbury	62	0
100 Century (nil)	122	8
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	219	8
100 Colaba (nil)	120	0
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
109 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	186	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	36	14
100 Khatau	57	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	215	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	517	8
100 Madhavji	6	0
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	590	0
250 Model	35	0
50 Mysore (Rs 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	122	8
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	62	8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	166	14
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000 Western	800	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1562	8
125-50 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388	2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34	6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125	10
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	477	8
40 Katni Def (101-15)	2070	0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	342	8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	262	8
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25	2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	470	0
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	8
200 Oriental (125)	5275	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1626	4
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	10
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	154	1
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	248	12
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	185	10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1608	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	906	4
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	96	4
10) Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	12
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37	8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 718)	718	2
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	184	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	231	4
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	198	2
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	283	12
125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 10)	498	2
50 B'bay Burma Con. (4)	167	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-9	
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	115	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	532	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	590	0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	18	0
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	79	6
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	12
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	680	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1945/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 104
3 per cent 1941 104/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/10
4 per cent 1943 111/9
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/14

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132/8
6 per cent K P T 1953 132/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—Following to the devaluation of Franc the 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 99/9 and improved to Rs. 99/12. Next settlement quotes annas 2 1/2 lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 25.

3 per cent	88 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 2/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 6 1/2d. to £6-17-9 1/2 as London-Cross rate was 32 points down at 76.50 but later it was learnt that the Franc has been devalued to 100 Francs for a pound Dollar. Sterling cross rate declined to 5.01 11/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 1/2d. Montreal futures were 5 points up and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4.

Gold is now more or less a commodity and it has no basis. Its price will depend upon Franc-Dollar-Sterling exchange.

The local market was active with increased demand for gold but Banks were sellers. So that it is likely that sterling will not weaken and we think it safe to unload gold holdings. Silver market was also firm with a slightly better enquiry. Gold advanced to Rs. 34/8 but later eased to Rs. 34/6

Late London opening Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 and gold prices rose to Rs. 35/1. Late rate was 4.88 1/2 and gold was quoted at Rs. 35/6. At this level the market steadied and later prices declined on realising as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD.—			
Ready	35	2	0
Bhadarva	35	3	0
Aso	35	4	0
SILVER—			
Ready	49	6	0
Bhadarva	49	6	0
Aso	49	8	0

Gold Exports

Bombay, Sept 26

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 45,65,530 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ending Saturday, September 26, by the s.s. 'Cathay' which sailed for London.

Four consignments of the following description were booked by the 'Cathay' London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York, Rs. 8,19,363; London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, Rs. 10,63,235; New York via London, Rs. 15,60,393 and for London Rs. 11,22,539.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 9,99,99,79,194.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures and weakness of sterling the local market opened at Rs. 215/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 214/8 on long liquidation. Later on there was increased buying fearing further weakness in sterling and prices improved to Rs. 215/8. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened excited at a rise of 16 points and later was quoted 20 points up which raised prices in the local market to Rs. 219/4. At this level there was some realising and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A-M	218	8	0
Oomra D-J	194	8	0
Bengal D-J	154	12	0

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B C RATES—
T T D 1/16 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D Sept. December 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 7/16
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T Nominal 367
Banks selling T T Nominal 365
Banks buying T T Nominal 363
PARIS—
Banks selling T T "Market nominal"
Banks selling T T 576
Banks buying T T 386
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D Nominal
JAVA—
Banks selling D D Nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 79 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D Nominal
CROSS RATE—
New York London
25th instant 5.01 5/8
Japan/London
26th instant 1/2 1/32
Java/London
26th instant Nominal
Hongkong London
26th instant 1/2 15/16
Shanghai London
26th instant 1/2 9/32
London/Paris
25th instant 76.50
London/Belgium
25th instant 29.74
London/Switzerland
25th instant 15.47
London/Berlin
25th instant 12.52
London/Stockholm
25th instant 19.39 1/2
London New York
25th instant 5.01 3/8
London/Amsterdam
25th instant 7.47 2/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Near Steady Forward.
Gold 24th instant £6-17-9
Gold 25th instant £6-17-9 1/2
Silver London Ready
24th instant 19 7/16
25th instant 19 1/2
Silver London Forward
24th instant 19 7/16
25th instant 19 1/2
Silver New York Rdy.
24th instant 45
25th instant 45
London Discounts 3 Mos
24th instant 5/8 p.c.
25th instant 5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos
24th instant 3/4 p.c.
25th instant 3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—
Call 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 3/4 p.c.
6 Mos 1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 25.

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 1/2

GOLD

London, Sept. 25.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-17-9 1/2

CONGRESS AND GOVT. DIFFER

Seizure Of A. I. C. C. Bulletin To Be Challenged In Law Court?

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

The question wheather bulletins issued by the A.I.C.C. Office come under the definition of "unauthorised newsheet," comes into sharp relief as a result of yesterday's search in the Congress Office in Swaraj Bhawan.

I understand that the Congress authorities are not prepared to admit the contention of the Government and had consulted legal opinion before defying the Government's warning. Pt. Jawaharlal is reported to have told a police officer to the effect that the bulletins in question could not be classed as unauthorised newsheets.

It seems very probably that Government's interpretation will be put to test in law courts as there is difference of legal opinion on the subject.

The issue of the bulletin that has been seized contained almost entirely old matter, consisting of statements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proceedings of the Congress organisation and repressive measures taken by the Government.

NATIONALISTS AND VICEROY'S ADDRESS

Secretary Explains Presence Of A. C. Dutt

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Sardar Sant Singh, the Secretary of the Congress Nationalist Party, in a press statement says, "My attention has been drawn to the editorial note in the "Amrita-Bazar Patrika" of 23rd instant, criticising the conduct of Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt for being present in the House at the time of the Viceroy's speech. The paper states, "the Nationalist Party have followed the decision of the Congress Party, save and except that Mr. A. C. Dutt, who remained behind, perhaps under his sense of duty as the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly."

"The fact is that the Congress Nationalist Party discussed this question in Delhi, when the question of abstention from such functions cropped up for the first time. The party then decided not to make it a party question, but leave the matter to individual members' discretion. Since then, several members have been attending such functions. The Party took no decision on the present occasion to follow the Congress Party's lead in the matter.

"In fact, no meeting of the party was held to consider the question and individual members had full freedom of action. Consequently, our leaders, Messrs. M. S. Aney, Deputy leader, A. C. Dutt, Sardar Mangal Singh, Bhai Parmanand, Messrs. Lal Chand Navalrai, and K. K. Malaviya and myself the Secretary of the Party, attended the function."

Jute Exports In August

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The total exports of raw jute from Bengal during August, 1936, amounted to 169,361 bales of 400 lbs. each, of which 164,125 bales were exported from Calcutta and 5,236 bales from Chittagong. The total export from Bengal in the month of August, 1934 and 1935, were 262,489 and 241,069 bales, the shipment from Calcutta being 248,668 and 234,063 bales, respectively.—United Press.

"Muslims No Longer Sleepy & Submissive"

Unite, Organise, & Co-operate With Progressive Groups

REFORMED CONSTITUTION, A GAMBLE SAYS JINNAH

(From Our Own Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 26.

"This constitution is a gamble." It is a dice, loaded dice, thrown by British Government with the sanction of Parliament. We have got to unload it" so said Mr. Jinnah, addressing a large meeting at Simla. After paying tribute to the tremendous awakening among Muslims throughout India, Mr. Jinnah said Muslims were no longer sleepy and submissive, and would not allow themselves to be treated any more in no man's land, where any trespasser could squat upon them, masquerading as their representative leader. "India is in the melting pot".

This Constitution cannot last very long, added Mr. Jinnah. He asked the Muslims to unite and organise themselves as one party, but ready to co-operate with any groups whose objects are approximately the same as theirs. Stating that Muslims should send into councils their best men with progressive and advanced ideas, and would serve the people, Mr. Jinnah said: "We are really preparing, training and moulding 80 millions of Muslims ready to march with any other community for the welfare of the Motherland".

Before concluding, Mr. Jinnah referred to the charge that he had entered into some sort of secret understanding with Congress and said: "If Muslims tell me I must always oppose the Congress, whether right or wrong, I refuse to do it".

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

This year the All-India Educational Conference (XIIth) will meet in Gwalior. So many conferences are held during the December Conference week that with our curiously inverted values, the Educational Conference hardly attracts much attention outside educational circles. For those circles, of course, it is the major event of the year.

Recent national and international developments have forced a new urgency and a suddenly more realistic outlook on these annual deliberations.

Gwalior, at any rate, has made up its mind that the gravity and importance of those deliberations shall not lack an adequate background. Great activity has prevailed there in educational circles ever since the All-India Federation accepted Gwalior's invitation. A Reception Committee, with Rao Bahadur Mulye, the Education Member, as President, and many of the elite of Gwalior among the vice-Presidents, has been formed. A Conference Working Committee has been active since January under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. G. Dani, the Deputy Inspector-General of Secondary Education, with Pt. B. L. Vajpayee Bhimpure, Principal, the Gwalior Normal School, as Secretary. This Committee has elected the local secretaries for the various sections and nominated a number of sub-committees to look after all the arrangements in connection with the Pandal, the accommodation comfort and entertainments of the delegates, publicity, enquiries, etc., etc. Many of these sub-committees have already made great progress with their arrangements.

EXHIBITION

Arrangements under Mr. K. L. Razdan, the Deputy Inspector-General of Primary and Women's Education, are in progress to hold a Gwalior State Educational Exhibition in connection with the Conference. Exhibits for the various sections are coming in and it is hoped that Gwalior will have some useful things for the visitors to see.

SCOPE OF WORK

The following list of the sections into which the Conference divides up its work will give the reader some idea of the scope of its work:—I Childhood and Home Education, II Primary and Rural Education, III Secondary Education, IV University Education, V Adult Education, VI Vocational Training, VII Examinations, VIII Health and Physical Education, IX Training and Educational research, X Moral and religious Education, XI Internationalism and Peace. Each section will have a full programme of lectures, discussions and demonstrations. The Conference has also a women's day which is kept apart for the discussions of problems regarding women's Education.

The Education Department of the Gwalior State has placed all its great resources at the service of the Conference and has thus shown its appreciation of the importance of the Conference.

ATLANTIC AIR RACE

French Aero-Club Offers One Million Francs Prize

PARIS, (By Air Mail)

The Aero Club de France is organising an Atlantic Air race from New York to Paris on the 21st May, 1937, the tenth anniversary of the trip by Lindbergh.

The first prize of one million francs will go to the competitor who makes the fastest flight between New York and Paris. The second fastest will receive 500,000 francs, third 300 000 francs; fourth 200,000 francs.

The race is open to all nationalities but the types of machines to be used will have to undergo certain tests before being admitted All machines are to carry wireless and there will be two official stops on either side of the Atlantic for checking purposes.

All entries must reach the Aero-Club de France before the 20th April, 1937. The course to be followed has not been decided on and the date of the race necessarily depends on the weather.—United Press.

Officials of the Education Department and teachers employed in several schools, maintained by the Corporation of Madras, have been making house to house visits in the City to take a census of school-going children, boys and girls, who have not been attending schools.

DEPUTATION TO INDIA GOVT.?

Hydari Committee's Move Regarding States Joining Federation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hydari Committee reassembled on Saturday morning at the Nizam's Palace, Nepean Sea Road with Sir Akbar Hydari in the Chair. All the members of the Committee present in the City attended the meeting, besides those who have been specially invited. The Committee did not disperse till late at night.

It would appear that discussion over the Instrument of Accession has not yet been concluded and the Committee is meeting again to-morrow morning and it is expected they will conclude their deliberation by noon, to-day, Sunday.

It is considered possible that they might send a representation to the Government of India on the question of Princes and Federation.

A 'communique', will, however be issued after the deliberation.

LORD BRABOURNE'S ARRIVAL

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne and the Lady Brabourne will now arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 29th September by the P. & O. s.s. "Strathmore."

They will disembark at 3-40 p.m. and leave Ballard Pier station at 4-15 p.m. by Special Train. Accommodation is being reserved on Ballard Pier Station Platform for those who may wish to meet them on arrival.

On arrival at Kirkee Station at 7-30 p.m., they will be met by the Hon'ble Members and Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commissioner, C.D., the Commander, Poona (I) Brigade Area, the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, the Collector of Poona and the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

COUNTRY SOLID BEHIND CONGRESS

Vallabhbhai Confident Of Success In Elections

NEW DELHI, September 26.

"I am confident of the Congress' success at the polls as the country is solidly behind the Congress. When the Congress roller is put into action all pebbles and stones will be levelled," observed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of an interview to the 'United Press" representative, who met him at the station on his way to Simla, where he was going in connection with the meeting of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Sardar Patel further said that he would undertake an extensive tour throughout India, beginning from the Maharashtra, after the preliminaries in connection with the election had been gone through.

Asked as to whether the Congress would try for enlisting Gandhiji's support in the forthcoming elections, Sardar said that he was too big to be dragged into elections.—United Press.

Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad, Member of the Government of India for Education, Health and Lands, is expected to go to Madras on October 13, en route to Bangalore.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

An Excellent Substitute For The Quadrangular

(By J. C. MAITRA).

In the Nowroze Number of the "Kaisir-i-Hind". A A. A. Fyzee, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association has contributed a special article on "Cricket in India." In it he has denounced the Quadrangular of Bombay, although it is the most important cricket festival in India, because as he says, "there is one fatal defect in it, namely the element of Communalism." While admitting that this is not the best form of cricket for India, he explains his own position thus: "So long as an alternative has not been found for it, Quadrangular Cricket is essential to Bombay and for Indian Cricket. Find me the alternative, and I am prepared to scrap it." Then he suggests an alternative scheme himself which demands the attention of all Cricket lovers in this country.

FYZEE'S ANALYSIS.

Before I discuss Fyzee's scheme, it is necessary that we should be convinced of its evil effects. Fyzee analyses the position in this way: "I have in the past supported the Quadrangular because in it the Hindus and the Muslims have always played with one another in the best of spirits. But of late another spirit is growing. So long as Muslims, the minority community, were powerless to beat the Hindus, all was well. But now the Muslims are definitely stronger. They have beaten the Hindus twice in succession, and the fat is in the fire. The old relations of cordiality exist among the players, but the crowd is becoming restless. The intense desire of the majority community to win remains unsatisfied; they go back crestfallen and feel the sting of being beaten by the "backward community." And in course of time this will produce disastrous results. This is the thought I have willingly borrowed from that shrewd critic of Indian Cricket, Mr. V. S. Dongre. And I entirely agree with him."

COMMUNAL BICKERINGS.

I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the above analysis of the situation in toto. It is possible that "advanced Hindu community" might feel depressed on their defeats at the hands o fthe "backward Muslim community." But I refuse to believe that it could rouse the feelings of the majority community to such an extent as to seek consolation or revenge in rioting or Communal fracas. If we study the situation as it has it has developed in the whole country owing to communal bickerings in other spheres of life, we would readily admit that the cause of disaffection or disharmony lies elsewhere. It is not my intention to dwell on it in course of this article. Suffice it to say that it is vitiating the sporting life of the country in a dangerous manner.

A COOPERAGE INCIDENT

Whenever and wherever the two communities are pitched against one another in any game, feelings run very high so much so that the supervising official the referee or umpire, is always in danger of being manhandled. This is particularly noticeable in football, and especially when a Muslim team is on the field. Only the other day, a most ugly scene was about to be enacted on the Cooperage when a Muslim player was kicked by an opposing military player. The latter was definitely in the wrong. The referee should have issued marching orders against the offending player at once. Instead to he warned him only. This infuriated the Muslim crowd to such an extent that the Police had a difficult job at check their fury.

MOB FURY.

At the conclusion of the game they rushed to the main stand where some of the players of the Mahomedan sporting of Calcutta were sitting, and threatened them that if they were true sons of Mussalmans they would not play on that ground again. This attitude on the part of the Muslim crowd I felt most humiliating to me as an Indian. I was struck very severely on the flagrant partiality of the referee, so were many others who witnessed the scene. In fact some of the Hindu spectators approached me with a request that I should comment upon it strongly in the "Chronicle." But the fact remains that because of the communal colour of the team their co-religionists were worked upto such a state of frenzy that they might have created a riot. And unfortunately this is not a solitary instance in the game. It has become far too common now-a-days in all parts of the country.

A DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE

It is not my intention to hold up the Muslims for an example, although in the domain of football their advent as communal teams seem to have aggravated it. It is, however, plain that whenever communal teams, whatever their creed, take the field, communal feelings run very high, more so when they meet one another. Taken the country as a whole there is not the least doubt that the communal virus has vitiated the whole atmosphere of the whole country. It was so well exemplified by the refusal of the Mahomedan Sporting Club to accept the civic honour offered to them by the Calcutta Corporation the other day. Unless this spirit is romoved root and branch I am afraid it will be impossible to have any clean and good sport in the country. And the only way to uproot it is to stop all tournaments on communal basis and even close down clubs on similar lines.

PARTIAL APPRECIATION

I have digressed a good deal from the main topic of this article. But I had to do so to show the depth of our downfall. It is true that the Bombay Quadrangular is played with greater cordiality than similar matches played in other parts of India. But the fact remains that the communal feelings are roused tremendously in those days and sporting spirit falls into the back ground. Can anybody deny that when a Muslim batsman scores a century, no Hindu or Parsi spectator rushes to the ground to garland him and 'vice versa?' Is it sporting? I ask. If it is a good batting or bowling performance, it should be appreciated and honoured by all, irrespective of the community to which the performer may belong. But that is only possible at any rate universally, when the communal colour is eliminated from sport.

THE ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

Now turning to the alternative scheme proposed by Fyzee, he suggests, "Let the Cricket Club of India of the Board of Control take up the question of playing a Quadrangular in Bombay in the following manner.

North v. East (a) and
West v. South (b)
Finals: Winner of (a) v. winner (b).

North would consist of players drawn from Sind N. W. F. Province, Punjab and W. P.

East—Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Central provinces.

West:—Bombay, Rajputana, Western India States.

South:—Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore.

Four selection committees consisting of three persons each should be appointed representing the four zones. She running of the Tournament would require 25 or 30 thousand rupees. Each group of provinces should be asked in the first instance to gurantee their proportionate share of expenses. In that proportion they are also to share the profits. Thus the particular Cricket Association coming within a certain zone will have a proportionately small liability, and they will probably agree to guarantee the expenses in case of loss.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

Here is a scheme which is worthy of consideration by all lovers of cricket, not only in Bombay but in all parts of the country. It proposes to bring all the best players in the country together, irrespective of their caste or creed. Talents which do not get a chance in the present Quadrangular for being outside the four communities now participating in it, will find a place under the new scheme. It can hardly be doubted therefore that a contest between these four zones will evoke interset and enthusiasm for surpassing that which the communal tournament excite at present. The other day Dr. Subbarayon, President of the Madras Cricket Association demanded the abolition of the Bombay Quadrangular or at any rate to restrict it among the players of the Bombay Presidency. I am sure this cry will be taken up by the other provinces sooner or later. Should they go to the length of prohibiting their players from participating in it the Quadrangular will lose all its importance and charm. The new scheme offers them a share of the profits which are bound to be a substantial one in course of time. This will ensure their co-operation for all times. In any case, the question deserves the most earnest consideration of all concerned and I hope that we shall hear of its acceptance at no distant date.

1936 SEASON IS OVER

"Here, shteady on, offishert thash not the way to treat an ol' client!"

(With apologies to XL Series.)

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WAS SARDAR ANGRE A PIRATE?

(By FERISHTA).

The article entitled "Vijaydurg, the stronghold of the Angria Pirate", published in this journal last week appears to me to belong to the cheap penny dreadful type of fiction that is believed to contribute to the making of likely little beefy imperialist British heroes: but it is rather trying to our digestion although we are supposed to adopt our gastronimal organisation to the needs of the Empire of which we are of course an integral part—the Empire, certainly, that haunts the dreams of the entire race of the whistling, errand-running British office boys.

ANGRES' ROLE.

I am, however, writing to raise the question of the historical propriety of describing Sardar Angre (pronounced and spelt, like Ghandy, as Angria) of Kolaba as 'Pirate.' The term 'pirate' is quite definite in its different uses, legal, literary as well as poetical and it is not difficult to prove historically that it could be more justifiably used in describing the foreigners who have had the audacity to connect it with the distinguished house of the Maratha Sardars. If the Angre's naval operations were those of the pirates', according to the British or Indo-British chroniclers and camp-followers, those of the Dutch, British and Portuguese adventurers who invaded the shores of this country and got involved in similar operations were perhaps more truly piratical. Let, however, the 'Imperial Gazetter of India' describe the 'pirate' Angria:

> Kanhoji, the first of the Angrias, was in 1698, the admiral of the Maratha fleet, having his headquarters at Kolaba, an island fort close to Alibag and within 20 miles of the present city of Bombay. From here he had long harassed shipping on the coast from Malabar to Bombay; in 1713 he threw off his allegiance on Raja Shahu, and, having defeated and captured the Peshwa, set up an independent rule in ten forts and sixteen minor posts along the Konkan coasts. Having conquered the Sidis of Jangira, his rivals in buccaneering, Kanhoji, with a considerable fleet of vessels ranging from 150 to 200 tons burden, swept the seas from his fort of Vijayadurg. In 1717 his first piracies against English trade occurred.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

I am quoting the 'Gazeteer,' not because its statement is gospel truth but to enable my readers to get an idea of the official view of the Angres and to conjure up the perspective against which these Maratha 'pirates' came in conflict with the Dutch, Portuguese and British shipping. We have enough historical material to check up the statements made in the enemy camp: but the statement reproduced here facilitates an insight into the entire psychology of those who merely describe themselves by dubbing the Maratha Sardars as pirates. There is hardly any question of applying the legal definition of the term 'pirate' because the Angres probably regarded the "merchant shipping" as piratical and regarded it as one of their duties to take action on what amounted to a challenge to their authority and power. As regards the ethical condemnation implied by the term, it could weigh more heavily against the accusers of the Angres' alleged facts of piracy. And everyhting and everybody was piratical and pirate in those days that could excuse and even exalt Drake's operations in the Spanish Main which laid the foundations of the Elizabethan prosperity. Who were Drake, Ralleigh and all the historic heroes of the British empire? Just as truth-loving English historians admit these historical facts the descendants of the Marathas admit with clear disapproval the 'Mulukhgiri' operations of their ancestors. But we have to consider the general historical background in labelling a particular party as 'piratical' when at the worst, hardly any choice is left to us.

Mother Kills Son

Because She Did Not Want Him To Marry!

The story of a mother who killed her son because she did not wish him to marry and leave the family was told at an inquest at Middlesbrough on Richard Hinkley (23), and Mrs. Clara Hinkley, his mother, aged 50.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against Clara Hinkley and found that she afterwards took her own life.

Dressed in black and sitting in a corner of the room behind the coroner was Doris Hunter, the girl who was to have married Hinkley.

A pencilled note left by the woman on the bed of her dead son read:

"We quarrelled over the wages. He hit me in the face and my brain snapped. Something told me to kill him. God forgive me."

Mr. Robert Hinkley, the husband, told the Coroner that he returned from work on Friday to find the house locked. With a key borrowed from a neighbour he entered and smelt gas. He found his wife lying on the floor with her lead in the gas oven. With the help of a neighbour he tried to revive her, but she was dead.

"I went upstairs. I found my son in bed with a cushion over his head. The clothes were pulled down and covered in blood. My sun was undressed. I noticed by the side of the bed a hammer which was usually kept in the gas cupboard under the stairs.

"We all lived very happily together and my married son lived with us. My wife thought the world of my son, who was contemplating marriage shortly. She did not take it too well and did not like the thought of him leaving home. She had the same feeling when her other son got married."

Mr. Hinkley added: "She never said anything about my son's fiancee, and my wife and son never said much about the engagement. She discussed it a little with me." He recognised the signature on the pencilled note which the Coroner read.

Dr. John Patrick Morgan said that Richard Hinkley had extensive head wounds and his skull was fractured. The wounds could have been inflicted by the hammer, which had blood on it. Death must have been virtually instantaneous, and a good deal of violence was used. The first blow caused unconsciousness and there was no evidence of a struggle. The person who had inflicted the wounds had made a savage and determined attack.—"Manchester Guardian."

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Kruger—This is a surname of German origin, which means "innkeeper".

Rolph, Ralph—From the French Raoul, and this name in its turn is from the Scandinavian 'Roedwulf,' meaning "counsel-wolf".

Shaw—A local surname from a wood.

Norman—The name of the invaders of England is a shortened form of 'Northman'.

Stanley—is a local name for a dweller by the "stone-lea". There are several hamlets in England bearing this name.—"Christian Science Monitor".

500 YEARS OF PRINTING

Preparations are already being made in Germany to celebrate in 1940 the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the art of printing. The chief celebrations will take place in Mainz, birthplace of Johann Genafleish Gutenberg, the inventor. Others will be staged in Leipzig, which is the historic centre of Germany's printing and publishing trade.

"JEWS HAVE GOT ALL LIBERTY —WE NONE"

Street Orator's Outburst Before London Magistrate

When John Penfold (45) described as an auctioner, was convicted at Old Street, London, of using insulting words and behavior likely to lead to a breach of the peace Mr. F. O. Langley, the Magistrate, said to him: "You will find surety in the sum of £50 for your good behaviour for the next twelve months, and failing finding it you will go to prison for two months. On the charge you will be fined 40s. or seven days."

Penhold: I shall go to prison for two months. Jews have all the liberty and we have got none.

Police Constable Gibbs said that

Mr. R. M. Nanavati, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F.R. Econ. S. (London), who is Assistant Secretary to H.H. the Maharana of Dharampur, arrived in Bombay on the 17th instant after touring Europe and staying for a short period in London with His Highness.

As a result of his visit to England , Mr. Nanavati has successfully arranged for the examinations of the Faculty of Secretaries to be held in India and examinations of this body will take place regularly henceforth.

Mr. Nanavati is appointed as Assistant Registrar for India, while Mr. H. Cartwright of the British Tutorial Institute, Bombay, will be acting as Registrar.

Penhold was addressing about 250 people in Finsbury Square among them being a number of Jews. The whole of his meeting was against the Jews, and he passed several insulting remarks. The officer stated that in the course of his speech Penfold said:

The Jews are pushing our traders into the gutter. They are taking this country away from us by their filthy methods and sweated labour. They are nothing more or less than usurers and parasites. Sir John Simon's wife is an ardent Zionist, and it is through her influence that we have this talk about Jew-baiting".

Later, added the officer, Penfold said:

"I would turn all the Jews out of England, headed by Belisha with a beacon on his head and one in each hand. On either side of him there would be Sir Philip Sasson and Rothchild. Jimmy Thomas would take up the rear to write a biography on the Jews' exit from England. Epstein would be there with his grotesque monstrosities to keep the birds away from the Wailing Wall. No State can thrive where Jesus and Judas have equal rights."

"QUITE AN UPHEAVAL"

The officer said that as a result of these remarks there was "quite an upheaval" in the crowd. Penfold would not listen when warned, and was simply raving and waving his arms about.

William London, of Even Road, Clapton, who was at the meeting, said that he was a Jew. One effect of Penfold's remarks seemed to be to turn one section of the meeting against the other. He heard people say, "He is right. We should have Fascism in this country and drive them out like Germany."

Asked whether he desired to cross-examine witnesses, Penfold said, "There is a fundamental principle at state here—namely freedom of speech".

The Magistrate: Freedom is one thing, and liberty or licence is another.

TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED.

Penfold: I desire you to commit this case to twelve of my countrymen, I am totally opposed to your trying it.

The Magistrate: You may be, but I am trying it.

The Magistrate added that the maximum penalty for the charge was 40s., but he would also consider whether Penfold should not be asked to show cause why he should not be bound over to be of good behaviour on a substantial surety, and if he failed to find that, go to prison.

Opening a statement to Mr. Langley, Penfold said, "The right of free expression is at stake."

The Magistrate: You are governed by the laws of this country and not by your own ideas.

Penfold said later, "Magistrates, I have noticed in the Press, are prejudiced with regard to Jew-baiting. What is the difference between Jew-baiting and criticism? I am opposed to the Jews to the last hair of my head. I think they are a danger to my country and race, but I am totally opposed to violence against them".

To the Magistrate he said: "You can do what you like. If you think that with the policy of the Government and Sir John Simon you are going to stop Jew-baiting —criticism of the Jews—you can pass what sentence you like".—"Manchester Guardian."

Racketeers Of 3500 Years Ago

Ancient Mayor Who Engaged Gangsters To Rob And Kidnap People

"Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher...all is vanity.

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." —Ecclesiastes.

Could it be that the wise and melancholy Solomon, in his pursuit of knowledge, had stumbled across the story of Mayor Kushshiharbe of Nuzi, who flourished in Mesopotamia 3,500 years ago? It may be that Kushshiharbe's career had parallels in Solomon's government, even as it has to-day says a writer in the "New York Times."

We of 1936 learned about the ancient Mayor last week and how he allied his office with crime, thereby arousing public indignation and forcing an inquiry.

The court records of the proceedings against Kushshiharbe and his fellow-racketeers were set down in cuneiform on clay tablets dug out of the Mesopotamian sands five to ten years ago, preserved in the Harvard Semitic Museum and now translated by American experts. The records are not complete, but they give some of the testimony against the Mayor. It seems that Kushshiharbe took bribes, conspired against his people, misappropriated public property and engaged in kidnapping.

HE COLLECTED.

Said one Ninuari: "Kushshiharbe removed me from my threshing floor. Two shekels of gold, one ox and two male sheep I gave to Kushshiharbe and he allowed me to remain."

Swore Paya, whose wife was kidnapped by the Mayor's gang: "I paid him two sheep and one mina of lead and he released my wife."

The judges' verdict has not come to light. The Mayor entered the customary denials, especially when he was accused of immorality. "No! Emphatically no! Not a word of it is true," he replied to that charge.

There is a lesson drawn by Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, orientalist who assisted in the translation: "Despite his arrogance and the perfection of an efficient organization, Kushshiharbe could be and ultimately was brought to trial. On final analysis, few civilization can be given a higher endorsement than that of Nuzi as it was 3,500 years ago."

FAMOUS PENS

The gold-nibbed fountain pen with which the Egyptian Treaty was signed in the Locarno Room of the Foreign Office at Whitehall should make a good prize for a collector, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Like many similar souvenirs, however, it is likely to be denied even to the wealthiest trophy-hunter: Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, whose private property it is, will, to a certainty, keep a firm hold on it. Mr. Lloyd George still has in his possession the pen with which he signed the Versailles Treaty, although many wealthy Americans have made tempting offers for it. There is always a natural desire on the part of those who have no claim to them to possess such souvenirs, and an observer at Versailles has recorded: "I forget how many pencils and pieces of blotting-paper and ashtrays were taken from the salle by souvenir-hunters, but I expect to encounter these things in every British or French drawing-room." And he would, in all likelihood, encounter many more than had ever been used at Versailles. The French Foreign Office has a collection Foreign Office has a collection of of relics of this kind that would fetch a vast sum if it ever came on the market. It includes the pen used to sign the armistice that ended the Franco-Prussian War—a magnificent quill.

HOT BUTTERED TEA

The world's biggest tea party probably takes place at the annual Tibetan prayer festival. In Lhasa, capital of Tibet, is a hill overlooking the town proper, and on this hill stands the palace of the Dalai Lama or chief priest. Convents and hostels for pilgrims and Lamas cluster round the foot of the hill and fill up rapidly as the festival time approaches. Meanwhile a huge bronze cauldron is rigged up in Lhasa's biggest square to boil buttered tea for the Lamas during the whole of the festival.

Buttered tea is a much food as drink, for it is made by churning up an infusion of brick tea, soda, and salt with plenty of butter or old mutton fat until a dark brown oily liquid is formed. It is quite the favourite drink of Lamas, and indeed of all Tibetans. They drink anything up to eighty cups a day.

'PROBLEM CHILD' ELOPES

Parents Of Girl Of 16 Had Refused To Send Her To School

Sixteen-year-old Mary Belle Spencer, 2nd, on several occasions the centre of court action because of the refusal of her parents to send her to school, was honeymooning on Aug. 24 with J. Edward Wright, six foot four inch athlete with whom she eloped a few days before.

The bride's parents, Dr. Richard Vance Spencer and Attorney Mary Belle Spencer have confirmed that the couple are married.

Mary Belle and her younger sister, Victoria, were "problem children" to the Cook County courts during the past two years, when the Chicago Heights School Board sought to compel their parents to send their children to school.

The parents refused, saying the children could obtain their learning as "they darned well pleased." Tests in court indicated that Spencer children educated at home, were better informed than most children of their age.

WOMEN CLERKS

They Precede Typists Now

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Stenographers who have always been the "aristocracy" of office staffs in Victoria, Australia, must now vacate the top drawer in favour of women clerks who, by a new award of the commercial clerks' wages board, are given a minimum wage of £3/3/ a week. The same award grants stenographers £3 a week. For a long time, the union has fought for the raising of women clerks' wages so that men have a better chance of getting clerical work. During the hearing of the case, the examination of employment figures for the last 15 years showed that the proportion of women in office staffs had increased in that time by 15 per cent.

FILM SHOW IN POST OFFICE

An Interesting German Experiment

No one likes waiting, particularly in a post office. This fact is appreciated by the German Postal authorities, who announce that in a modern well equipped post office in Berlin West, provision has been made for the exhibition of small films to help the customers to while away any waiting time. There is a non-stop projection of a ten minute programme consisting of landscape, trick and interest films. If the experiment proves a success it is expected that other cities of Germany will follow suit.

WHERE DEAF CAN HEAR

A number of seats in the first and second rows of the stalls and the dress circle at the Nuremberg Playhouse have been set aside for deaf listeners. These seats are equipped with special headphones enabling the deaf listener to hear the sounds from the stage at greatly amplified pressure and at the same time to exclude any extraneous sounds in the theatre.

World News From Across The Seas

SNEERS AT OXFORD COMMUNIST UNDERGRAD—NEW USE FOR BANANA SKINS—CIGARS A YARD LONG—NEW BRITISH STAMPS—95 YEAR-OLD TWINS—EX-KAISER AS RESEARCH WORKER—ISMET PASHA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND—PALACE OF THE SOVIETS—YANKEE SOOTHSAYERS IN CONFERENCE—UNCONVENTIONAL MRS. ROOSEVELT

(By Our London Correspondent.)

"A highbrow contemporary" is quoted by the latest issue of the "News Letter" for a highly coloured portrait of the Oxford Communist undergraduate

"This young gentleman," says the "Reveiw," is "large, dark, lofty and shabby like his room, wearing his hair long, and his necktie broad and red. A big, fair sandalled girl sits on the floor, watching him. They talk endlessly of demonstrations, groups, conferences and committees—with an alphabetical spate, no doubt, of C.P.G.B.'s, and S.D.F.'s and C.G.T.'s."

"He will have ceased to be a Communist next year or the year after that, "prophesies the "News Letter." "Not ten per cent. of undergraduate Communists are Communists for their three years." "It is foreign affairs, the threat of a European war, that has goaded the young intellectuals into their neurotic activities. Fifty per cent are just afraid and subconsciously rationalising a natural desire to keep out of the trenches next time." In a bitter gibe at the undergraduate Communist, the "News Letter" adds: "Best of all, he was a pacifist—to be relied upon not to fight for his country. In short, a grand chap."

The "News Letter" is the organ of Ramsay MacDonald's National Labour Party.

Banana Skins As A Lining

Banana skins can now be used as a lining inside house walls. A friend has seen a house so lined. It looked like any other house, but he was assured that in colder weather it was very much warmer than a house sans banana skins.

Banana merchants need not, however, rejoice prematurely. It is not always possible to get an endless supply of builders' labourers who like bananas. During the building of this particular house, after several cases of banana surfeit among the buildng staff, an S.O.S. had to be sent to the prospective owner of the house and his family, who spent as much time as they could spare consuming bananas in every possible form, from "au nature" to splits and trifles. Now they have informed our friend that never again will they eat another banana.

Strange Cigars

Twelve cigars a yard long, weighing two pounds and costing forty shillings duty, have been received by a London firm of cigar importers.

Asked what these monsters were for, the firm said that while a strong-headed man, with the aid of hookah, might well smoke them, they were really meant only for exhibition in their own or tobacconists' windows. But they were proud of these cigars, one of which, neatly and tightly rolled, they showed a friend. It had, as they said, needed an extraordinarily skilful hand to roll so much leaf into so perfect a shape. The manipulation of a leaf large enough to be the wrapper was alone wonderful enough. In the nineteenth century it was not unusual for several Germans, with hookahs, to smoke a single vast cigar, but that only half the size of this one.

No one smokes a cigar now over eight inches long. Even Lord Lonsdale's specially long cigars are under eight inches and for Edward VII, whose cigars were supposed to be very long, the length was about seven inches. The cigar importers say that large cigars—between five and seven inches, that is—are more popular in England now than they have been for a long time.

Abyssinian Chief's Extraordinary Feat

In one of his poems in "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts" Mr. Belloc thus describes the whale:

The Whale that wanders round the Pole
Is not a table fish,
You cannot bake or boil him whole,
Nor serve him in a dish.

The other day M. Henri Chambard, formerly chef to the Emperor of Abyssinia, pulled off a feat that can only be compared to that which non-plussed Mr. Belloc's chef in the poem. He cooked whole the 731 lb. tunny caught by Captain McTillop on board Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht Vita, six miles off Scarborough. It was the biggest fish of the season and the second largest ever caught in British waters.

It was cooked in the kitchens of one of the West End restaurants in specially constructed casserole, into which it had to be lifted by twenty men and a pulley. The fish, which was 9-1/2 ft. long and 2-1/2 thick, was braised for 12 hours. It was seasoned, among other things, with:

80 lb. of tomatoes, 40 lb. of onions, 2 bushels of pimentoes, 36 bottles of white wine, 20 lb. of salt, and 4 lb of pepper.

It was served with the head end hot and the tail end ice cold, with a tepid portion in the middle. M. Chambard approached his task with the utmost non-chalance. He got used in Abyssinia to roasting whole oxen at a time.

New British Stamps

"Empty thiings..... glum, expressionless." This is how Sir Ian Hamilton described the new British postage stamps at a British Legion meeting in East Lothian.

"Why are we people at home fobbed off with so cruel a libel as that upon our new stamps?" he asked. "Empty things! Where is the King's charm? Where is his character? Nothing but a glum, expressionless side-face. At Lennoxlove, where I am staying, hangs the famous picture by Van Vaart from which Britannia was taken to be put upon the back of the ponnies. That was a fine face, brimful of energy, and not a blank profile."

A Blow To Press Correspondents

The supreme artistry with which experienced newspaper correspondents in distant parts of the world have been in the habit of reducing the length and therefore the expense of their cables has received a sorry blow.

It had become such an exact science that the various telegraph companies have issued a joint document giving abbreviations which are no longer permissible. These include such terms as:

Whichto (to which), Slates (as late as), Latterll (the latter will), Butf (but if), Failuref (Failure of), Nhours (an hour is).

On the other hand, such combinations as "ex-London (from London), "criticaller," and "interestingest" are still allowed. Generally speaking, combinations are banned "where two or more independent words are joined together contrary to the genius of the language and without any justification on the ground of analogy."

Twins In The Peerage

The oldest twins in the peerage, and probably in Britain, kept their ninety-fifth birthday last week. They are the Dowagar Countess of Lytton and the Dowagar Lady Loch.

Each has an interesting record to recall. Lady Lytton was Lady of the Bedchamber to two Queens—Victoria and Alexandria—and 60 years ago was Vicereine of India, while Lady Loch spent many years in Australia and South Africa, where her husband was Governor.

The sisters were so alike in their youth as to be almost indistinguishable, and the late Lord Lytton used to declare his courtship had been made difficult by the fact that he could never be quite sure which of the twins he was addressing! For many years after their marriage the sisters wrote to each other every day, and they are still very regular correspondents.

As a result of a fall the Dowagar Countess of Lytton is now suffering from a fractured hip, a serious injury at her great age.

A Viennese Visitor In London

A young Viennese who paid his first visit to London recently discovered that his knowledge of the English language and currency was not so good as he thought.

He was admiring the tube station at Piccadilly and noticed people going up to a glass box, putting coins in, and taking coins out. He examined the apparatus more closely and thought he read the words: "Take your chance." He decidel to do so, and put a shilling in the slot. Out came twelve big round coins. He was pleased, he thought he had taken a twelve to one chance and won. He put in another shilling, then another and yet another, and "won" every time. By now a small crowd had collected, waiting its turn to get change to buy a ticket.

Then the Viennese visitor's mistake was explained to him

Irish Wit

The death of Mr. J. M. Burke, a member of the Cosgrave Party, who sat in the Free State Dail for West Cork, will cause another by-election.

Burke was the principal wit of the Irish Dail and the best classical scholar in Ireland. He was originally a barrister, and edited a paper called "The Southern Star," the present-day name of the famous "Skibbereen Eagle," which once informed the Tsar of Russia that "it had its eye on him." At the last General Election Burke was holding a meeting in Kerry, and was introduced as "Mr. Burke of Skibbereen."

"Isn't that the place where ther eat donkeys?" inquired a heckler.

"Yes," replied Burke, "and in view of that habit you'd better not go there."

Ex-Kaiser As Author

The ex-Kaiser, it is learned, is about to publish, both in Berlin and London, a book on the Gorgon cult.

Researches which he has carried out have led him to conclude that the cult is based upon an early Greek religion. He claims, in his book, to have traced affinities to

(Continued on page 53)

An image of Ganpati being worshipped just prior to its immersion in the sea at Chowpatty.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

A TALE OF TWINS

They Suffer From Illness Simultaneously

Thomas and William, five-year-old twins of Mr. and Mrs. Stockey, living in Patricroft, share their pleasures—and their illnesses, no matter how far apart they may be, says the Manchester correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

A curious example of this phenomenon has been revealed by an accident to one of them.

Thomas was playing at tent-making with friends near his home. One of the boys was hammering with the flat side of an axe and Thomas was standing behind him. The axe went too high and injured Thomas's left eye.

He was taken to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital and immediately transferred to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital at Pendlebury. There surgeons are fighting to save his sight.

Shortly after the accident William's left eye began to swell.

"It was inflamed and watering" Mrs. Stockey told me. "We have had to bathe it and apply bandages and keep him in bed."

"When anything happens to one," said Mr. Stockey, "it always happens to the other. A short time ago one of the twins was in the house and he complained of earache.

"We did our best for him, but a few minutes later the other, who had been playing outside and had not seen his brother, came in. His first words were to complain of earache.

"It happens in the same way with toothache and other ailments. We know they are not not 'conspiring' because on several occasions they have not been near each other all day. It was the same when they were much too young to plot anything."

SELF-CURED CANCER CASE

A cancer which cured itself, one of the rare happenings in medicine, was reported in the American Journal of Cancer on Aug. 20.

The case, that of a malignant cancer between the shoulder blades of a six-months-old girl, was reported by Dr. Benjamin Rice Shore of St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

"Disappearance of supposedly malignant tumors", Dr. Shore reported, "after various forms of medical and non-medical treatment are reported from time to time, and the method of treatment which was used in the particular case is naturally given credit for producing a cure.

"In this case a spontaneous cure was obtained after two unsuccessful attempts at surgical removal and in the absence of any other form of treatment".

"SMOKING—FOR MEN ONLY"

The Victorian Railways, Australia, are the latest to bow to the inevitable. Because of the increase in the number of women smokers, the commissioners have just increased the smoking accommodation in the privileged "parlour car" of their crack Melbourne to Sydney express. But, says Austral News, with one pen stroke, they get one back for men and simultaneously establish a progressive precedent. The small saloon of the coach is now sacrosanct to "smoking—for men only."

CHARLES EDWARD VAIL INSTITUTE, MIRAJ

Announcement is made of the formation of the Charles Edward Vail Institute for the treatment of malignant diseases, cancer, sarcoma, and all tumours, at Miraj. Dr. Vail became physician-in-charge of the Presbyterian Mission Hospital Miraj, in 1928 at the retirement of its founder, Sir William Wanless. At the time of his death Dr. Vail was one of the most famous surgeons in India, having operated on many thousands of persons in all walks of life.

In 1930 when returning from leave, Dr. Vail brought with him over 100 milligrams of radium which has since been used to treat more than 1,230 patients. This has formed the nucleus of the Radium Institute which is now being enlarged and named in honour of Dr. Vail. When in 1936 it was discovered that Dr. Vail himself had cancer he flew to Berlin where the newly discovered Chaoul tube was in service. Dr. Vail was so impressed by this new treatment that on his return to India he ordered two such tubes for the Miraj Hospital. These were bought by funds subscribed by some of Dr. Vail's patients, and they are now in service together with the radium, and surgery in the treatment of cancer.

It is planned to add to the equipment of the Charles Edward Vail Memorial Institute a deep X-ray Therapy machine and a special ward for cancer patients as soon as the necessary funds can be secured. A request is now being made to all Dr. Vail's friends and former patients to contribute funds towards this purpose in memory of one of the most outstanding benefactors of India in recent years.

WOMEN DOCTORS

Prejudice Disappearing

Prejudice against the woman doctor is fast disappearing, judging from the answers to a questionnaire issued to 255 women doctors and reported in the "Lancet."

The replies show that it is no longer difficult for women to make a living, and a profitable one too, in the medical profession. Other interesting aspect of women's work in medicine have been brought to light by this inquiry. The departments of child therapy and psychology offer the greatest scope to women. Mothers trust the woman doctor. So, it appears, do the very old. And it is suggested that the men who consult lady practitioners do so because they are so accustomed to being "doctored" by their mothers!

Forty-three percentage of these women doctors married, many of them setting up a joint practice with doctor husbands. Having a family appears to make but little difference to women's professional ambitions—for an inquiry amongst married doctors revealed that those with children kept on their work nearly as frequently as did those who had none!

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OUR SHORT STORY

The Three Temple Trustees

By "MASI"

After crawling round the loops on the side of the Kulnar Valley, the Blue Passenger, with much puffing and blowing, steamed into the Anicut Station. With an attache-case in hand a man of about middle height, dark complexion with pointed beard, stepped out of a second class compartment. He was a well-dressed man—very neat in appearance. Passing the gate he got into a waiting taxi and after a short drive arrived at the "Hotel de Chander," a modern palatial hotel of vast area and size, with wide-spreading wings and a capacity of accommodating a small army of guests. On entering he sought the Manager, a suave functionary whose Tamil accent was a trifle suggestive of Malabar. He asked for a room. The Manager gave him Room No. 7 and took him up to it himself. In less than ten minutes, however, the middle aged gentleman from the Blue Passenger was seen at the Manager's office again. He asked the Manager to lock up for him in the big hotel safe the attache-case he had brought and to give him a receipt for it.

"I may be out late," he said, after placing the receipt carefully in his inside pocket. "How do I get in again, if very late?"

"No trouble about that, Sir," replied the Manager. "There's a night watchman on duty all night. Nothing to do but ring the bell."

"Show me where the bell is in the entrance," he said. "I do not know at what hour I may be in—perhaps one hour, perhaps two, three or four—but I shall be in."

After seeing the bell push he was off.

* * * *

Curzon Street, one of the narrowest and least inviting in the town, was indeed deserted save for a single figure. Though the higher and more ethical side of civilisation was not obstructive, it was by no means absent. The figure represented the Law and Order, in short, it was that of a policeman on his beat. The Church clock began to strike twelve. The policeman moved slowly forward glancing mechanically but with practised eye over the shuttered windows of the shops and the closed doors of the offices in his purview. As he passed the Municipal office, he saw something that filled his soul with horror. He stood bewildered for a moment. In a pool of blood lay the body of a man. At first he thought the man was dead. However, closer examination revealed the fact that he was not dead but seemed in a dead faint. The majestic representative of the Law blew his whistle, and soon a second representative of the Law appeared, as ponderous, as impassive as his mate. Leaving his mate in charge, he stalked off to get assistance. Half an hour later, a tall man, with the unmistakable stamp of Medical Practitioner, stepped out of a car that passed by, followed by an Inspector of Police. The doctor's examination was brief and it was proved that the wound had been caused by a murderous blow administered by a blunt weapon from behind. A murderous attack from any other motive than that of robbery always excited the interest of Inspector Gordan. There was nearly always an element of mystery about it, and it invariably suggested possibilities of romance, said the Inspector. In this case, of course, there was no question of robbery. After the unfortunate man fell his clothes were left untouched; there were loose coins in his trouser pocket, a few hundred rupee notes in his purse, and he was wearing a gold watch and chain and gold buttons. Also a receipt issued by the 'Hotel de Chander.' The motive of the crime was therefore enmity or revenge. In the meantime an ambulance arrived and the fainted man was removed to the Government Hospital.

* * * *

Set down according to instructions at the corner of Dalhousie Square, the next morning, a young man strolled slowly down the side walk, considering each Hotel in turn, until he came to the address he wanted. As he entered 'Hotel de Chander', for that was the address he was searching for, it was obvious to him that there was something in the wind. He saw a Police official leaning over the counter in earnest conversation with the Manager of the Hotel, and as he advanced upon them he caught a reply which the Manager was giving evidently in answer to the Inspector's questions.

"I really don't know," he was saying. "It's really most extraordinary. I personally locked the attache-case in the big safe last night, but it is not there now. I have made enquiries——" he paused at that, catching sight of the young man, and turning to the Inspector "excuse me a moment Inspector——. Yes, sir? What can I do for you?" The young man eyed the two keenly as he answered the Manager's question. "I wish to enquire about a Mr. Settur," he said, in clear, measured tones, "occupying I believe, a room in this hotel. Can you inform him that I —Mr. Gupta—wish to see him."

"Strange! That's what we are talking about," exclaimed the Manager. "Mr. Settur booked a room last night, went out soon afterwards and has not been seen since. I have just learnt from the Inspector that Mr. Settur had met with an accident and had been removed to Hospital." "An accident!" exclaimed the young man. "What sort of an accident." "He has been murderously attacked by some unknown person," replied Inspector Gordon. "Mr. Settur is still in a state of stupor and unable to give any account of himself. He has lost his memory. According to medical opinion it may take a month for him to come round."

If the young man was surprised he did not show it.

"I hope you are a friend of his," continued the Inspector.

"Yes, a very good friend," came the prompt reply. "I am the Curator of Kulnar Museum. Mr. Settur had a conversation with me two days ago about an old ruined building once occupied by a Rajput King somewhere round about this town. He approached me as an archaeologist and as one who has considerable acquaintance with the architecture and character of the old houses in this part of the country. We fixed up between ourselves to inspect this building this morning."

The Inspector reflected awhile.

"Shouldn't wonder if it has any connection with the missing treasure of the Visveshwar Temple," he said, just as suddenly. "Probably it has!"

"What treasure," interrupted Gupta.

"What treasure?" retorted Gordon. "Don't you know of the disappearance of that magnificent collection of pearls and other gems last December? I remember Mr. Settur, being one of the Trustees of the Visveshwar Temple, figuring prominently in that case. Inspite of the best efforts of the police, nothing was ever discovered that would clear up the mystery. And thus to all intents and purposes the robbery has remained a mystery, but I hope it won't be for long."

"I have an idea," said the young man. "I think it would be better to discuss it with your Chief. Will he be free now?"

"Oh, yes," replied Gordon. "Let's be going."

The next moment they were off.

* * * *

By the time the Inspector and Mr. Gupta reached the Station, yet another surprise awaited them, that was even more staggering. They saw a young girl of two and twenty in a state bordering on hysterics. She gave her name Sujata, daughter of Mr. Katrak, a leading lawyer and a Trustee of the Vishveshwar Temple, and stated that she and her mother were in the greatest possible of anxiety owing to the disappearance of her father, Mr. Katrak. They had last seen him on the previous evening at about nine o'clock when he left home to keep up an appointment with one Mr. Settur at the Hotel de Chander. No one heard him come in again that night, and his bed had not been slept in. She 'phoned up his office and many of his friends in the morning but the answer was the same. Nobody appeared to have seen him. Inspector Gordon stood puzzled. He had seldom found himself against so baffling a problem.

"So there is only Mr. Puri left," remarked Gupta.

"What do you mean," the girl cut in sharply.

"I mean that of the three Trustees of the Vishveshwar Temple," replied Gupta. "Mr. Settur has been half murdered, Mr. Katrak has disappeared—rather kidnapped I should say, and the only person who has been left unhurt is Mr. Puri. I should very much like to see him."

"Mr. Puri is here, of course," said the girl. "He was with father last evening."

Sujata was really marvellous thought Gupta. Never had he seen a girl of that type before. He wanted to help her to find

(Continued on page 58)

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

£72,000 CLOCK

Besancon, the centre of the watch-making industry of France, possesses the most complicated clock in the world, and the most expensive. Not content with carrying out the ordinary duties of a local timepiece, this prodigious clock, with no less than twenty-seven dials, shows: the actual time in sixteen different parts of the world; the length of each day; the length of each night; the day of the week; the day of the year; the season; the signs of the Zodiac at their appropriate times; the planet representing the day of the week; the hours of sunrise and sunset; the cycle of the sun; the correct movements of the planets; the Roman year.

As if this were not enough, more dials in the sides of the clock show views of famous French ports and give the exact state of their tides. Above the dials on the front stand figures representing the twelve Apostles, groups of which strike upon bells to sound each hour. The top of the clock carries a tableau of the Resurrection. At noon a rock opens, the figure of Christ appears, the guard of Roman soldiers vanishes. At 3 p.m. the Christ descends into the rock and the guard once more appears. This clock was built in 1857 at the orders of Cardinal Mathieu, and its cost was £72,000. Nineteen feet high, eight feet wide and three feet deep, richly ornamented, it is a spectacle and treasure of the cathedral.

NEW RADIO REFLECTIONS

The famous Kenelly-Heaviside layer in the upper atmosphere, at a height of about seventy miles, enables radio waves to travel round the earth. The layer contains electrically excited atoms which reflect the waves like light inside a spherical mirror, so that they cannot escape from the earth, and are reflected from place to place along the layer, until they reach all points on the earth's surface. The layer is probably produced by the ultra-violet rays from the sun, which put the atoms in the air at great heights into the exicited state. The theory of the layer is beautiful, and fairly well understood.

Recently, Colwell and Friend in America, Mitra in India, and Watson-Watt and others in England have all found evidence that certain radio waves may be reflected from a layer at a height of only three or four miles. This layer is well within the altitude of ordinary winds and meteorological effects. It cannot well be due to ultra-violet rays. The Americans have noticed some connection between the layer, whose existence is spasmodic, and the presence of high barometric pressure. Watson-Watt and his colleagues find that a reflecting layer at about ten miles is replenished by local thunderstorms. These discoveries suggest that radio will eventually reveal remarkable new knowledge about the mechanism of the weather.

TIM THE SPEAKING CLOCK

Since the installation of the London Post Office speaking clock two months ago, the girl with the golden voice has become one of the most popular "good night" turns in town.

At first business people rang her just out of curiosity. Then they became accustomed to putting their clocks right before retiring for the night. Now the beautiful voice has taken on a new role. It has been found that an increasing number of people have come to appreciate the soporific effect of the voice. The number of calls made to TIM exceed 30,000 a day, but the peak period is late in the evening. So popular has it become that people who go into the country for week-ends and holidays still ring the Holborn exchange, the home of TIM, for the time—or is it the voice? Another heavy period for calls is between 7-30 and 9 in the morning. TIM, which cost about £1,500 to build, is able to deal with 250 calls at once. If more subscribers than that ring up at once they receive the "engaged" signal and have to wait their turn. The delicate machinery has worked so far without a falter, but if it does ever break down the work is automatically transferred to a duplicate instrument. At present there are only two machines in existence.

LABOUR MINISTRY GUIDE TO CAREERS

Here are some of the qualifications desirable for various callings, according to a British Ministry of Labour pamphlet on "Careers for Secondary School Boys".

'Brewing': "Good physique".

'The Church': "A good voice and delivery".

'Political Organising': "Sense of humour".

'Museum service': "Orderly and patient mind".

'Estate Agency and auctioneering': "Some self-assurance".

TREASURES FROM TOMBS

Treasures rivalling in interest and richness those discovered in Egyptian tombs may shortly come to light at Aksum, the holy city of Ethiopia. Italian archaeologists are resuming searches begun in 1928, and already two tombs of ancient Kings have been uncovered. Aksum has long been recognized as a centre of extraordinary interest to the archaeologist, for it was the capital of Abyssinia in the days of Rome—the focus of trade and the centre of religion. Caravans of gold, ivory, precious stones and perfumes opened up trade with Rome and Greece.

Though largely in ruins the city contains some very fine specimens of Greek architecture. Inscriptions have been found which confirm that the early Africans were sun-worshippers. Later, a large number of Christians poured into and captured the country. Recently the remains of a Christian monastery were found near the spot where the tombs of the ancient Kings are being excavated. The Tables of the Law, brought down from the mountain by Moses, are claimed by the Ethiopians to be hidden in Aksum's ancient cathedral.

THE BIRTH OF A WORD

Seventy years ago one of the hardest-used words in the English language came unobtrusively into existence, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". An Eisteddfod was being held at Chester, with performances on the harp and recitation of Welsh songs. Matthew Arnold was invited to be present. He could not attend but, anticipating the habits of Mr. Bernard Shaw, wrote a letter instead:

"We in England have come to that point where the continued advance and greatness of our nation is threatened by one cause above all—far more than by the helplessness of an aristocracy whose day is fast coming to an end—far more than by the rawness of a lower class whose day is only just beginning—we are imperilled by what I call the Philistinism of our middle classes. On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feelings, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence—this is Philistinism."

What exactly the Chester Eisteddfod did may be forgotten, but "Philistinism" came to stay.

"BLUE RIBBON" FOR AEROPLANES

The "blue ribbon" of the Atlantic for aeroplanes will be competed for on May 21 next year, the tenth anniversary of Colonel Lindbergh's Atlantic flight.

The idea, which originated with the newspaper "Intransigeant," and has been approved by M. Cot, the Air Minister, will be carried out under the aegis of the International Aeronautical Federation. It is expected that about twenty competitors will enter for the flight across the Atlantic.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

WHEN ENGINEERS USE STETHOSCOPES

The campaign against noise proceeds apace, in street and factory, among machinery and wherever things are loose.

Doctors have pronounced noise injurious to health, and special instruments have been devised to test the varying degrees of noise in city streets and elsewhere, with the object of sparing the nerves of the population.

But apart from these efforts on behalf of public health, no one is more ardent in the campaign against noise than the motor manufacturer. The modern motorist demands that the engine of his car shall run silently, and manufacturers are making most elaborate efforts to reach this ideal.

Tests on the road cannot be entirely accurate, on account of the presence of other noises. So one manufacturer has had special sound-proof rooms built in his factory for testing engines under conditions equivalent to those experienced outside.

Engines are run at speeds that would be equal to 60 m.p.h. if they were pulling a car carrying a load. Various adjustments can also be made to represent changes in the car's load.

And, not satisfied with the precaution of the sound-proof room, the engineeers actually apply stethoscopes to different parts of the engine, in exactly the same way as a doctor "listens-in" to the sound of a patient's breathing.

A hen on a Sussex farm has laid a blue egg. The owner noticed that the bird had been looking very depressed lately.—Northern Constitution.

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 49)

Gorgon worship in places as far apart as New Zealand and Mexico. The book will contain 140 octavo pages and many illustrations. It will appeal to students of mythology and comparative religion all over the world. The study closes with the building of the Gorgon Temple at Corfu, in the second half of the eighth century. The Temple was excavated during the ex-Kaiser's stay at Corfu in 1911. Research work and comparisons of the notes of eminent scholars have occupied the author for 12 years.

Mr. Lloyd George will find conversation with M. Blum, whom he is to visit, more convenient than with Herr Hitler.

L. G. knows enough French to carry on a conversation in that language, but he speaks no German. When he met Herr Hitler an interpreter was necessary, and the Fuhrer did most of the talking. Mr. Lloyd George is a good listener. He has a habit of interjecting, "Yes, that's right," when he agrees and "Ah! But—" went he wishes to contest a point.

Hero Of Sakaria

Ismet Pasha, who at the age of 52 will make his first visit to England when he heads the Turkish Delegation in response to King Eward's invitation, is the Poincare of the new Turkey, the Man Behind Kemal Ataturk.

Ismet is extraordinarily English in appearance, not unlike Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He has been Prime Minister of Turkey, except for two or three brief periods of ill-health, since 1923. When he refused the office a few years ago Kemal thundered: "Myself or Ismet! The seat of Government is no place for experiment." Ismet became P.M. again.

Until 1921 he was unknown outside Turkish military circles, but the battle of Sakaria made him famous. His surname Ineunu commemorates the battle in the Turkish War of Independence, where he defeated the Greeks. He is one of the European romantics. When the Allies occupied Constantinople, he escaped to Angora disguised as a common soldier. Like Kemal, he learnt war in Germany. He has a physique of iron, but the skilled tongue of a diplomat, and his bright black eyes tell of the lively mind within.

A Hat Trick

A young friend, seeking his first job, went for an interview. He had the magic word "Matric" and other qualifications, but in the outer office a junior stayed him. "Got a hat?" he asked.

The answer being in the negative, he was told, "You'll never get it. He's all right, but he's nuts on hats. You'd better take mine in with you."

The applicant got the job, and took an early opportunity to thank his benefactor. "That's all right," was the reply. "Too much work for me here. You were likeliest looking blocke, so I gave you the hat."

Moscow's Giant Palace

Moscow's giant Palace of the Soviets, which is intended to be the highest building in the world, is not to be surmounted by a huge figure of Lenin, as was originally intended.

Instead, according to the latest plans, a colossal statue of Stalin, resplendently chromium-plated, will tower above the building. When the Lenin statue was first projected, it was given wide publicity in Russia. Only the barest official announcement was issued concerning the change.

Stalin's name means "steel." The fact that he is now to be chromium-plated is a remarkable indication how far Russia under his administration, has travelled from the path envisaged by Lenin.

Plot Against King Zog

The recent rumours from Athens of a plot against King Zog of Albania have now been proved false.

Actually the King has been out of reach of plots. He has been spending the summer at Durazzo, in an old residence that looks like an enlarged bathing-machine. It has been constructed on the shore on wooden supports, and the King can plunge straight from his verandah into deep sea water. He is well protected, for not merely is there a detachment of soldiers standing guard over him, but there is a regiment of a thousand men keeping ceaseless vigil in the foothills beyond.

Mrs. Beryl Markham, first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic from East to West was welcomed by thousands of people when she arrived at the Floyd Bennett Field, New York in a service 'plane. Her forehead was covered with plaster following her forced descent in Nova Scotia. (By Air Mail.)

Voyage Of "Lady Peace"

A London Diarist is now in a position to tell, what he states, the true story why Dick Merrill and Harry Richman failed to reach London on their New York to London flight.

Their airplane is called the Lady Peace. But there was not always peace on board. Richman is a male prima-donna. Merrill a very fine pilot is a quick-tempered Southerner. When they had flown over Ireland there was a clash of temperament between these two brave men. Richman was convinced that they had already passed England and were over the North Sea. Richman was financing the trip. He wanted to be commander-in-chief. He insisted on turning back.

Against his better judgment, Merrill turned back, crossed over to Ireland again, and finally convinced Richman of the true position. They turned again, and for the second time crossed the Irish Sea. But the weather had now grown worse, and the Welsh hills were covered in mist. Afraid to rise above the clouds in case they hit a mountain, they had to fly over low and feel their way along the valleys. Their petrol ran out, and they were forced down at Llandilo.

Following their arrival in England there was many a debate on the question of unified control. The Lady Peace did not belie her name. On the return flight Merril was the sole "boos."

All-American Astrologers

The All-American Astrologers Convention held recently at Chicago was attended by some 500 soothsayers.

The chairman of the convention announced that his profession was in agreement on the outcome of the election. Mr. Roosevelt will be returned. Astrologers are usually intense individualists, but they are now organising "to discourage indiscriminate predictions and to maintain astrology on a scientific basis." The profession, art, science, business or whatever it is to be called, has flourished in America throughout the depression. Many leading industrialists and bankers regularly consult the auguries before reaching a dicision.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt's opponents in the election campaign are seriously hampered by their inability to find a good slogan "For Life, Liberty and Landon," is the most spirited we have seen so far, but it strikes as too melodramatic even for the American voter. Landon is not really a name to conjure with.

Mrs. Roosevelt As Motorist

As a motorist, Mrs. Roosevelt seems unfortunate. A few weeks ago she was so disturbed by a policeman's impolite opinion of her driving that she mentioned it in "My Day," the Diary she writes for an American newspaper syndicate.

The latest motoring "incident" in which she has figured was still more unfortunate. When she was driving through Connecticut, her car blocked the way of another motorist, Mr. Francis Barnett, who indignantly told her to "get off the road." Mr. Barnett's embarrassment on discovering that the offender was Mrs. Roosevelt was not lessened by the fact that he is chairman of a neighbouring Democratic committee, and therefore Mr. Roosevelt's local lieutenant. But Mrs. Roosevelt made the amende honourable by writing to tell him that the episode made her feel "very humble."

When Roosevelt was elected Washington was seriously perturbed at his wife's lack of convention. She went down coal mines and tramped through the muddy camps of bonus-marchers as an unofficial observer for the President. When she went off on such expeditions the White House staff seldom had any idea of her destination.

A friend who had been staying at Hyde Park, the President's country house near New York, says that one afternoon he happened to be alone in the house when a blue car arrived at the front door. Mrs. Roosevelt, whom her family believed to be in Boston, stepped out and came to the drawing-room window. Seeing a stranger, she explained who she was, adding: "I can't stop. I'm on the way to Washington, but I've decided to go round by Chicago." She climbed into the car and departed.

Unorthodox Cricket

Since the recent 2 v. 11 cricket match at Wittersham there are suggestions in order that cricket might be brightened by more unorthodox games.

Once they were quite common. Married v. Single, Smokers v. Non-Smokers (a contest in Melbourne in 1887, where the virtuous Non-Smokers hit up 803 for 9 wickets), Right-handers v. Left-handers, Colts v. Veterans -these are only a few of the fixtures popular before cricket lost its gaiety.

There would undoubtedly be a big public for single-wicket matches. If Hammond challenged Larwood R. R. T. Holmes, or Wellard—or McCabe, when next they find themselves in the same continent—they would be sure of having a big gate. There would also be some betting, judging by the reckless gambling on single-wicket matches a hundred years ago. This led to so much dirty work that in one match both sides had been bribed to lose, batsmen aimed at the stumps only by accident, and then invariably took a wicket.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Another thing that pains me the most is the illness of any person. I do not like to see anybody suffer from any disease. It is so troublesome to the sufferer, I simply cannot bear it.....

This does not mean that I cannot go before a sick person. On the contrary, I have gone and would go to be useful to such a person at any time—for, it is a pleasure to serve the sick.

One of my sisters has been suffering from a prolonged sickness. She may look all right one day, but no one knows when all of a sudden she would get a relapse, and feel wearied and worried.

That is what pains me. How long can a person be in the sick-bed? How long can he suffer patiently? How long can he deceive himself or be deceived by others that he is going to get all right soon?

But such a person needs greater sympathy, no doubt. And I would advise you, young readers, to go to such a person as often as possible, if ever you happen to know of such an unfortunate being at all,—and present him with flowers and smiles.

Also, you must suggest to such a person always that he is getting better day by day in as pleasant a manner as he can take easily and without any misunderstanding. Lastly, you must earnestly pray to the Almighty to expedite his recovery.

These things, indeed, help more than the Doctor's medicines.—And you will have done your duty to the person if you act as explained above..... But, please, when you yourself happen to fall ill, try to see that nobody else suffers on your account.

You can manage this by looking pleasant and well yourself always. Smile, smile under all difficulties, and rest assured that bright sunshine must follow the darkest night.—Thus let the one who comes to enquire after your health be assured that you are really going to get all right very soon.

And remember the best of the advices that you can ever get: "Prevention is better than cure." So whenever you feel some little trouble is ahead, nip it in the bud. —Tell your parents all about it and at once: They are sure to attend to it..... Above all keep merry and pleasant and cheerful —You are bound to remain healthy throughout your life!

FRIEND O' MINE.

(By Frederic E. Weatherly).

When you are happy, friend o' mine,
And all your skies are blue.
Tell me your luck, your fortune fine,
And let me laugh with you.
Tell me the hopes that spur you on,
The deeds you mean to do,
The gold you've struck, the fame you've won,
And let me joy—with you!

When you are sad and heart a-cold,
And all your skies are dark,
Tell me the dreams that mocked your hold,
The shafts that missed the mark.
Am I not yours for weal or woe?
How else can friends prove true!
Tell me what breaks and brings you low,
And let me stand—with you!

So, when the night falls tremulous,
When the last lamp burns low,
And one of us or both of us
The long, lone road must go—
Look with your dear old eyes in mine,
Give me a handshake true.
Whatever fate our souls await,
Let me be there—Let me be there—
Let me be there—with you!

THE UNKNOWN PAINTER

Long ago, there lived in Seville, a celebrated artist named Murillo who held a class of drawing daily. Everyday when he entered his studio, he found on his or some pupil's canvas unfinished sketches bearing marks of rich genius. He did not know who painted them but he conceived that somebody worked in the night as the studio was occupied the whole day by him and his pupils.

One day he found an unfinished Virgin painted of exquisite outline with many touches of surpassing beauty. He inquired of every one if they could throw some light on this mystery but everybody turned a negative head towards him. Murillo said, "He who has painted this portrait of Virgin will one day be the Master of us all."

He then called out a youthful slave, Sebastian, and asked him: "Who occupies this studio at night?"

"No one but myself, Signor," replied Sebastian.

"Well to-day you take up your bed here and to-morrow if you do not inform me who this mysterious painter is, you will be punished severely."

As night approached, the slave put up his bed before the easel. Then a thought occurred to him, as he himself was the mystery, of erasing the work he had done, but he paused and changed his mind saying that he should finish it. Then he took up a brush and finished the portrait which now looked at its best. A slight noise disturbed him, and looking round he saw Murillo and his pupils standing round him.

"Who is your master, Sebastian?" asked Murillo.

"Yourself, Signor," replied Sebastian.

"I mean your drawing master?"

"You, Signor."

"I never gave you lessons."

"No, you gave lessons to your pupils and I heard them."

"And you have profited by them!"

Murillo turned to his pupils and asked, "Does Sebastian deserve punishment or reward?"

"Reward, Signor," was the unanimous response. They all suggested many things as the reward but one asked Sebastian to request for his freedom.

Sebastian sinking on his knees asked Murillo for his freedom, and Murillo touched with the sight said, "Your pencil shows that you have talent; your request that you have a heart. You are no longer my slave but my son. Happy Murillo, I have not only painted but I have made a painter."

If you visit Italy you still find the beautiful works of Murillo and Sebastian.

—Sent by Bro. H. A. Khan.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI BOYS.

A NOTE ON SCOUTING.

Scouting was brought into existence by Lord Robert Baden-Powell who was once the leader of a big army. At first scouting was meant to help the soldiers. In one way they were also soldiers,—soldiers in helping the real soldiers. These boys at first were given the charge of first aid to treat the wounded soldiers, to carry the messages, to bring food to the soldiers and to spy out news from the enemy's camp.

There cannot be war at all times in the country. There will be sometimes war and sometimes peace. So in the days when there is no war in the country these boy scouts were asked to render help to the general public. Even now in almost all schools of India we find boy-scouts possessing very good helping nature. They always try to help all people at all times and thus they are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country.

It is no use simply putting on the scout dress and calling one self as a scout, but he must perform the duties of a Scout. Unless he does them he cannot become a true scout. There are three oaths and ten laws which the scout has to commit to memory and put them to action. A scout must swear before his Scout Master that on his honour he would do his best to help others at all times.

Besides this a scout's honour is to be trusted. A scout's duty is to be useful, a scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout no matter what caste, creed or colour the other belongs to. A scout is polite. A scout is a friend to animals. A scout smiles when he is in difficulty. A scout is careful and saves up his money. A scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

—Sent by Bro. S. K. D. Raj.

A THUNDERSTORM

All through the afternoon a deep silence had prevailed—one of those solemn calms with which Nature sometimes preludes a mighty convulsion, wherein all her forces seem to be at war with one another. A heaviness weighed over land and sea holding down everything in perfect harmony; even the sea sullen, grey and sad, made gloomier by the clouds over-shadowing it, appeared to obey with reluctance the external tidal laws.

As the hours wore away occasional gusts of wind swept the open space but it was well-nigh noon, ere the first grim mutterings gave a token of the oncoming storm. A little ripple of light keen as the glint on a sunlit sword sped across the celestial vault, to be followed immediately by a long rolling roar. Then a blinding flash of light that blazed across the "curtain of darkness" was followed by a crash that shook the earth.

Up to now not a single drop of rain has fallen. But hark! suddenly it comes; heavy torrential, the rain beats down pitilessly upon the face of the earth. The trees revel in the dewy life-giving moisture, while the greedy sands absorb the rain with a sucking sound. Tiny rivelets stream across the country, supplied inexhaustibly by the heavy downpour. Fitful glares of lightning occasionally reveal the dripping countryside with the land like a mirror surface on which the rain thuds, dully sonorous.

The rain stops, the clouds roll away, the storm ceases as sud-

JOIN UP THE DOTS.

What is this picture all about? Get your pencil and join up the dots. Then you will see. Draw a straight line from 1 to 2 and 2 to 3, and so on, till you reach dot number 37. Don't send your attempts on to us: This is only for your entertainment.—There will be a jolly prize competition, however, next week!

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

denly as it began, and the moon comes out of her temporary dungeon to behold the drenched world. The rain water soon soaks into the earth, the trees shake off the wetness from their foliage and, except for the crystalline clearness of the atmosphere, one would not know that anything had occurred to disturb the placid course of Nature.

—Sent by Bro. Edward Solomon.

A BIRD GULLIVER.

One of the queerest looking birds in the world is the Shoe-Bill or Whale-Headed Heron, of the White Nile in Africa. It is a positive giant amongst birds for it stands over five feet in height and has a large head surmounted by a funny little-curled tuft, and a huge bill.

The large head and enormous bill look very much like the head of a whale, except that there is a formidable hook, on the end of the bill. The Shoe-Bill, too, has a scowling look about him that makes him one of the ugliest as well as one of the most fearsome looking birds on earth.

Shoe-Bills move in large flocks and frequent dense swamps where they feed upon small animals and carrion. The flight of the bird is very much like that of its cousin, the heron, and it usually settles on a tree before descending to the grounds in search of food. When making its nest it finds a piece of dry ground, digs a hole and roughly lines this with herbage. The mother bird lays from two to twelve chalky-white eggs in the nest.

The Shoe-Bill is grey in colour and should you come unexpectedly upon one, you will agree that its appearance is positively frightening.

When they move in large flocks the birds cause a huge dark shadow to pass across the earth and the natives regard them with superstitious awe. Actually, they are not at all dangerous unless a person happens to be foolish enough to disturb them when they are on their nests—then there is trouble in plenty!

—Sent by Sis. Mehran Shroff.

AUTOMATIC HOUSE-BUILDING

The latest houses in England are being built automatically? And what's more, they are round—and built of concrete!

A new kind of concrete mixer is set up on the actual site where the house is to stand. Into one part of it the materials for the concrete are placed. These are automatically mixed and passed to a tube which rotates on an axis in the middle of the site. The end of this tube being open, the concrete thus pours out in a circular path, which means that the circular wall is automatically built up.

And Gardens in Bottles

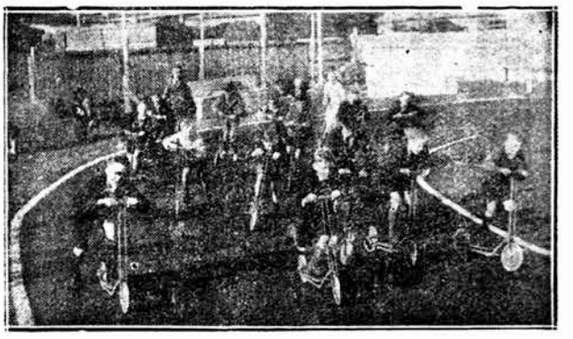
In this age we are about used to potted and canned goods and the like of every kind, and scarcely any addition is likely to surprise us greatly. Yet who would have thought of bottled gardens? Such, however, is the hobby of a New Jersey woman botanist.

A preparation consisting of agar-agar and certain chemicals is put into a bottle and there congeals into a jelly. Into this seeds are inserted by means of a platinum needle. The bottles are then sealed with cotton wadding and made air-tight.

Strange as it may seem, the seeds grow and thrive healthily. For they are protected from all harmful things such as inclement weather; insects, and so on. Nor are they shut off from all the good things they need. For these are contained in the chemicals. They even get "rain"—the condensation of mist that forms inside the glass when certain conditions prevail outside. Light, however, is essential.

—Sent by Bro. Jaffer Akbar.

PROMILA and MOHINI as Krishna and Radha.



"SCOTTING" — IN MELBOURNE.

LIVE SKITTLES.

Here is a ball game that you can play in your own garden with your friends. You must use a soft ball.

One player is selected as bowler and the rest stand in a line and act as skittles. The bowler throws the ball at the skittles. If a skittle is hit below the knee he is out, but if he is hit above the knee, it does not count. The skittles don't stand perfectly still. They keep in the same line, but hop up and round as the ball comes to hit them.

The player to win the game is one who stays in longest without being hit.

—Sent by Sis. SUMATI VAGAL.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The results of the last prize competition and a new easy competition will be given in the next issue.—So, please be on the lookout!

The Quarterly Special Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be ready during the next week. It is a big bumper number containing lots of beautiful pictures more than ever.

Besides other usual features, this issue contains articles on Mahatma Gandhi by Syt. Mahadev Desai; Dasara by Bro. "Krishna Kumar," When I Grow Up by Syt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, The Ungrateful Master, a Story by Shrimati Parvati, The Trees of India by Miss N. Lall and many other nice articles and interesting matter.

In short, this Special Issue will please you to a great extent. But I must warn you that you should order for it as early as possible, otherwise you may be disappointed. Please write for it, enclosing two and a half annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. The permanent subscribers, of course, will get it free of any charges.

And, well, who have not yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association? Children under 12 years can become Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can join as Companions. And those above 16 years can also be enrolled as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for full particulars and the enrolment form, stating your age, whether boy or girl, your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you can write for the paper, you are most welcome to do so. Your contributions will be duly corrected and inserted in these columns. Photographs and drawings in black and white will also be thankfully received and published.

Kindly address all your communications in connection with this corner or the Children's Association, directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

EXCURSION TO LONAVLA.

To celebrate the Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, the Khar Children's Association will go on an excursion to Lonavla on Sunday, October 4, 1936. Further information will be announced in the local dailies as usual.

M. J. Parmar.
Hiraben Joshi.
Joint Secretaries,
Children's Association,
Khar—Bombay 21.

VISIT TO SIND.

Arrangements are being made for the boys and girls and ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, prepared to go to Sind, to attend the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad and to visit Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana and Mohen-jo-Daro, so those who intend joining the party are requested to see the undersigned, or communicate with them as early as possible.

M. J. Parmar,
Hiraben Joshi,
Jt.-Secretaries,
Children's Association,
Khar—Bombay 21.

WHO WINS?—WE HAVE TO SEE!

WE LOVE OUR DOGS, WE DO!

News From Far & Near

EARLY DAYS OF FOOTBALL

When It Was Regarded As A "Bloody And Murthering Practice"

Football's childhood days dogged by official oposition. Probably no pastime was more unpopular with the authorities.

First mention of football by that name is in a decree of Edward II ordering sheriffs to probit it Henry VIII, Elizabeth, all tried to stop it. It was considered to be too rough, making for idleness. Real reason for official dislike, as with golf was interference with military training, especially practice of archery.

Puritans later disliked it merely because it gave the ordinary man pleasure. Stubbes denounced it as "a bloody and murthering practice, whereof groweth envie, malice, enmities, and sometimes brawling, contention, quarrelling, homicide and great effusion of bloode."

HIGH POLITICS IN MISSISSIPPI

"I'll fight him from hell to breakfast," promised Theodore G. Bilies Mississippi's little Senator, when he returned home last June from Washington to wage a political campaign against his colleague, Pat Harrison, who seeks re-election. Last Monday, in the thick of a stump barangue in Hancock County, Mr. Bilbo taunted a rival politician, ducked a punch in reply, and was saved from more dangerous embroglio by bystanders.

In Mississippi they expect such belligerent stuff from "the man Bilbo" (his own appellation). The last time Bilbo campaigned, in 1934 for the Senate, he made 279 stump speeches (composed mostly of biblical quotations and abuse), covered 30,000 miles and gained ten pounds. Twice Governor of the State, he ended his second term with a dol. 6,500,000 defilit, took a newspaper-clipping job under the AAA and seemed headed for political obscurity until his Senate renascence.—"New York Times."

HOW STAMPS ORIGINATED

King Edward VIII, is only the fourth British monarch to appear on postage stamps. First postage stamp in the world was the penny black Queen Victoria, issued May, 1840, as part of Rowland Hill's penny post reforms.

Original stamps were stamped (i.e., embossed) on paper, served as proof that taxes had been paid. Several countries tried to collect postage by selling embossed wrappers. Rowland Hill's innovation was "the use, for postal services, of a piece of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, with a glutinous wash on the back rendered adhesive by moisture." Now you know what a postage stamp is.

Stamp collecting began in the '50's. First catalogue issued 1860. —"News Chronicle."

HEN CHANGES HER SEX

A chicken, it is claimed, has changed its sex at Springfield.

This time last year the chicken—a two-year-old brown Leghorn—was giving a steady supply of eggs to Mr. E. E. Jackson, the owner, and his family.

One morning the family were awakenened with crowing. It was the "ex-hen."

GLASGOW'S GANGSTER MENACE TO BE PUT DOWN

City Magistrates Decide On Prison In All Cases

A determined attempt to stamp out gang rowdyism in Glasgow is to be made by the city magistrates, who at a meeting have unanimously passed a resolution declaring that they were satisfied that the gang warfare has spread to such an extent in certain districts of the city as to create considerable anxiety in the minds of the public and that its spread could not be affected by the imposition of monetary penalties. They were convinced, however, that the menace could to a great extent be stamped out by the magistrates using their existing powers to the fullest extent in all cases where persons were convicted on charges involving (a) the carrying or use of lethal weapons or (b) gang or hooligan element.

The resolution is not regarded in all quarters as being strong enough. Police Juoge John Henderson said he was disappointed at its terms. "In my opinion," he said, "the magistrates ought to have sought powers to reintroduce the cat. Fines and terms of imprisonment are only tinkering with this grave menace to the public peace. I am convinced that every law-abiding citizen in Glasgow will agree that if this menace is to be kept down it can only be done by stern measures and these stern measures must be physical. From long experience on the bench I am convinced that people who use broken bottles, hatchets, daggers, swords, and bayonets are not likely to be cowed by a mere term of imprisonment. What they want to experience is some of the suffering which they inflict very often on innocent people."

FORD AS DANCE ENTHUSIAST

America's greatest apostle of mass production continues to be her greatest apostle of old-fashioned dancing. Of all the other hobbies of Henry Ford—bicycling, sleigh-riding collecting Americana, tinkering with machinery—none quite stirs his evangelical zeal as does teaching others, old and young, how to swing into a square dance, step through a minuet, march in the quadrille, or be graceful in the Virginia reel.

Last April Mr. and Mrs. Ford led the undergraduates of Washinton and Jefferson College through a Colonial quadrille which he and his old-timers had taught the students a year previously. Last Monday the automobile magnate paid a visit to Pequaming (Mich.) village, where he has established old-fashioned dancing classes. He paired with a little girl in a minuet. After half an hour he departed, ordering ice cream and cake for all the village youngsters. —"New York Times."

SAFETY GLASS COMPULSORY

According to a British Ministry of Transport regulation, all motor vehicles must have front windows and wind-screens of safety glass after January 1 next.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders estimate that some 300,000 private cars and 200,000 commercial vehicles are now on the roads without safety glass windscreens.

Many garages throughout the country have made arrangements for undertaking the work, which can be done in a few hours. Depending on the size and type of screen, the cost of fitting the regulation glass varies between £2 and £3.

NUDIST RANKS GROW

The nudist colony, in international conference at Valparaiso reports that membership is increasing. With visitors barred, 200 nudists gave over to volley ball, ping pong, archery and swimming to-day. Guards kept away the curious Russell Abbott, president of the International Nudists Conference, announced affiliation with the Sunshine Colony of Egg Harbor, N. J., which is developing a 2,000-acre.

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THEIR CRIME

Two men arrested at Jacksonville, for speeding were sentenced by the judge to sit and meditate for an hour in a badly smashed motor-car in which four persons had recently been killed.

"See for yourselves what fast driving often results in." Judge I. Muncy told the two men, A. L. Chancey and H. A. Clarke, as he ordered them to do an hour's "time" in the car besides paying £2 in fines.

The men sat in the fatal car as it stood in the police station yard. A crowd collected to watch. The motorists had no comment to make when their ordeal was over.

KISS CHAIN LETTERS

A woman living in London is believed to have started the chain of "kiss letters" which are now plaguing Vienna.

Many men are receiving these letters daily. They are asked to send similar letters with a kiss within 48 hours to any young women they like.

Here is a copy of one of these letters:

"This kiss-chain was started two years ago in London and must not be interrupted by you if you do not wish to challenge fate.

"Pass on this kiss, which is sent you by a young woman among your acquaintance, to 10 girls you like, explaining to them that they each have to write similar letters to 10 young men.

"Thus the whole of mankind shall kiss each other. World peace will consequently, be a matter of course."

NEW SOBRIETY TEST

Can you touch your nose with your tongue? If not, you are drunk, according to a prison doctor at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

When a young Hindu named Ratnam was brought before the magistrate there he complained that the doctor had told him to carry out that test as a proof of his sobriety.

Ratnam admitted that he failed to pass the test. He argued, however, that he had since tried several times to touch his nose with his tongue, but could not manage the feat.

The Hindu was discharged with a caution.—Reuter from Singapore.

HIKING TO NEXT OLYMPIAD

A 27-year-old German writer, Herr Bert Blarr, started this afternoon to hike from Berlin to Tokio, which he hopes to reach in time to see the next Olympic Games, scheduled to take place in 1940.

His itinerary will take him through Prague, Budapest, Sofia, Constantinople, Bagdad, Bombay, Madras, Shanghai and Pekin. From Korea he will take a boat to Japan. He hopes to arrive there in February, 1939.

CHILD SLAVERY IN FAR EAST

Miss Edith Picton-Tubervill, who is a member of the Government Commission on child slavery (Mui Tsai) in Hong Kong and Malaya, replied during the week-end to criticisms of the Commission's "secrecy."

Miss Picton-Tubervill has recently returned to England from Hong-Kong, and is in Glamorganshire. She pointed out that it would be inadvisable to forecast in any way that the Commission's report will be, and added that she and the other two members of the Commission, Sir Wilfrid Woods and Mr. G. A. Willis, had agreed to grant no interviews. "We have been criticised because we refused to give interviews to the press," she said, "but there is a great deal of controversial matter in the subject of Mui Tsai, and with that controversial matter our report will deal. Naturally we cannot anticipate it."

On two points she could say that there was no question. "The exchange of children for valuable consideration does go on, and to my simple mind that is the same thing as buying and selling children. They are not always badly treated. There is also no doubt that the policy at home, as well as in Hong-Kong and Malaya, is to abolish the practice. Mr. Winston Churchill said in Parliament in 1922 that the system would be suppressed in a year. The suppression has not yet been completed. The question is whether the abolition is proceeding with the speed with which it might proceed, and whether the traffic when it appears to be diminished, is going on underground. The report will deal with this question. We interviewed over a hundred men and women, British and Chinese, in Hong-Kong and Malaya, and in my view we have some important evidence."

EAGLE SWOOPS ON BOY

An eagle swooped down on a small boy playing outside his parents' farm at Aixen-Province in the South of France.

It seized him with its beak and talons.

The fowls around the farm squawked with fright.

And the boy's parents rushed out and drove off the eagle with sticks.

CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A correspondent writes to newspaper:—

"When I am inclined to wakefulness I think of ten surnames beginning with the letter A. Then I procedeed to the letter B, and so on, I am usually asleep after E or F". That is rather fortunate otherwise you might be raving mad before you were half-way through X or Z.

In The World Of Bridge

HELPING A PARTNER

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

A Defenders problems, none too easy in any case, can be woefully complicated by muddle-headed "co-operation" from his own partner. This is particularly true when the declarer is running a long suit and either one or both defenders must find safe discards. The best general practice against this semi-squeezing process is for one defender to select a suit in which he can afford to discard down to a volid; this is far better than throwing one card from this suit, one from that, perhaps one from a third, while the partner, in squirming agony, tries to guess which, suit he must protect. As in to-day's hand!

South, dealer.

East-West vulnerable.

Obviously, South overbid his hand slightly. His opening two-bid was all right, since he had more honor-tricks than losers, but his five bid, in the face of North's negative bidding, was optimistic. North was correct in going to six: he had an undisclosed Ace.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 N T	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

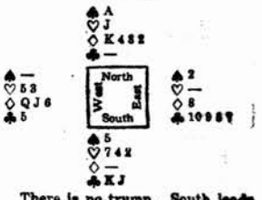
West opened the King of hearts and continued with the Queen. Declarer ruffed and started his seven-card trump suit, dummy discarding clubs after it was out of trumps. East, after following to two rounds, let go his three hearts, which was hardly revealing to his partner who had been able to count the heart suit from declarer's second-round ruff. On the sixth trump lead, West was down to the heart Ace, the K. J. of diamonds and the J-6-5 of clubs. Not unnaturally, he let go one of the last named, and the slam became a lay-down.

East should have discarded the deuce and Queen of clubs at his earliest opportunities. The Queen was not sufficiently guarded to be valuable and it was vital, to warn partner that the club suit was the one to hold.

SOLUTION OF BRAIN-TWISTER NO. 78.

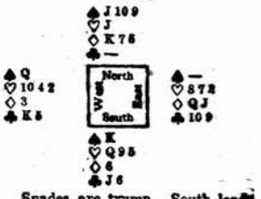
South leads the club Jack. West covers and North ruffs. North leads the heart. South overtakes and leads the nine of hearts. West covers and North ruffs. North leads a trump and East is squeezed. If he discards a diamond, dummy's diamonds are good; if a heart or a club, a winner is established for South, which is immediately led to squeeze East again.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 78



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 77



Spades are trump. South leads and must take seven tricks.

WORLD HISTORY FROM NEW ANGLE

Japanese Scholars Plan 30 Months' Tour

(From Our Correspondent)
OSAKA (Japan)

To write a new history of the world from an entirely different viewpoint, tracing its cultural development to the ancient eastern sources, is the ambition of the three Young Japanese scholars. They will soon start their work, which they expect to complete in 30 months.

These "Three Musketeers of Culture" are:— T. Kojima, 34 a member of the National Spiritual Culture Institute.

Shigemitsu Fukao, 29, assistant in the biology laboratory at Tohoku University and son of R. Fukao member of the House of peers, and S. Kawazoe graduate of the French Motion Picture Art Company. The total cost of the enterprise is estimated at Yen 80,000. For the purpose of completing their work, they will travel first to the Cape of Good Hope, reversing the route opened by Vasco da Gama, from Mombasa in E. Africa, then visit the site of Saracen civilization in Tunis, Morrocco, Portugal and Spain and reach Paris, where they will stay for about six months. Later from Italy they will travel to inquire into the ancient civilization, visiting Alexandria and Cairo and then proceed to Asia Minor in March 1936.

They will visit the historical sites of the Old Testament in Damascus, Jerusalem, and the islands of Cyprus and Crete. They will then look for traces of Byzantine culture in Smyrna and proceed to Russia, crossing the Black Sea.

From Leningrad, Moscow and other key-points, they will enter Central Asia, following the traces of Persian civilization to Teheran and visiting Afghainstan. They will return home via India.

Photographs and movies will play an important part in the enterprise, as they believe that a cultural history of the present day should appeal to the reader direct through the eye. When the researches are completed the results will be published in Paris and the style of the report will take a poetic form and that too in English a wide departure for a report of a purely scholastic undertaking.

EUROPE AT THE CROSS-ROADS

(Continued from page 3.)

that the great democratic States of Europe, though strengthening their defenses, are by no means united as to the purpose of their rearmament. The British distrust the French, and the French wonder how far Britain may be expected to aid them.

Britain would fight again to defend France and Belgium, but whether she would fight to save Russia or Czechoslovakia from invasion remains, to say the least, extremely doubtful. Yet France is allied with Russia and thus committed to aiding her whether Britain does or not. The policies of the two great democracies are not coordinated, save on the Rhine. In spite of Mr. Eden's and Mr. Baldwin's eloquence about the need to defend freedom in Europe, Britain has not promised to fight for democratic institutions but only for the safety of the Rhine Valley and the Channel Coast, which lie near her shores.

In a time of growing militarism the advantage undoubtedly is on the side of the dictators, who can act quickly and ruthlessly without having to discuss their policies or to persuade public opinion, rather than on the side of the slow-moving democracies were the individual still has rights and where popular sentiment must be considered. If force alone is to dominate Europe, either the dictators will have free rein or the democratic countries will gird for battle so thoroughly that they will forego some of their liberties and perhaps sacrifice their prosperity.

But the sacrifices imposed might be less great, and the maintenance of peace less difficult, if the two great democracies—Britain and France—were not divided by mutual suspicion.

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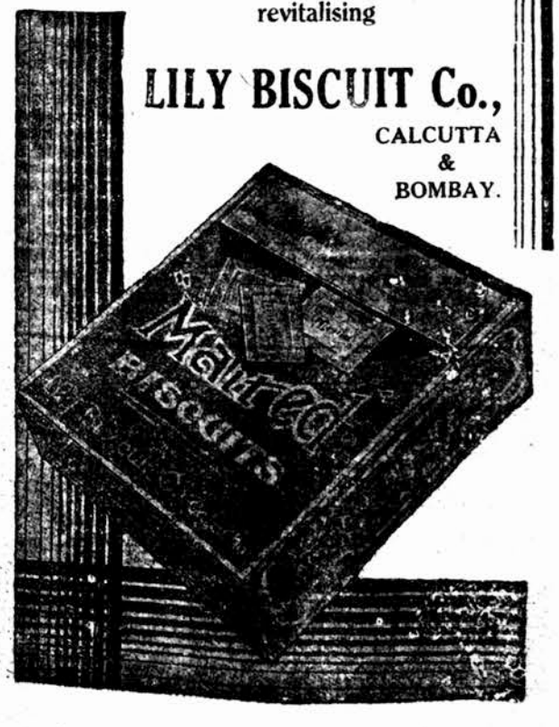


"THE THREE TEMPLE TRUSTEES"

(Continued from page 51)

out her father. With this in mind he half whispered in her ears "Be not afraid. I shall help you to find your father." She turned and looked at him and for a moment their eyes met.

It was nearly quarter past two when Gupta left the Police headquarters. Mr. Gupta was very busy the whole afternoon. The connection between the two incidents was inescapable. So was the suggestion of some sinister design. Here are two very prominent figures, one murderously attacked and the other snatched away into obscurity as each was to meet the other. Could it be that Mr Settur and Mr. Katrak were the victims of a concerted plot? He was puzzled. It was quarter to six when he reached his hotel. Taking out a long sheet of paper he began to write a letter, when his telephone bell rang. To his horror he heard Mrs. Katrak's voice speaking in the greatest possible distress and anxiety: "Is Sujata there please," she said.

"Sujata?" he repeated, 'But she left me at the police headquarters nearly four hours ago."

"She has not returned," she insisted, "and I am getting anxious."

"But——," he stammered.

"Will you please come over here," she interrupted.

"Most certainly," said he and rang off.

When he reached the residence of Mr. Katrak he found her nearly distracted with anxiety, and as he himself felt anything but reassured, he did not know how to comfort her. He rang up Gordon and communicated the news. Unable to comprehend the position Gordon hastily called at Mrs. Katrak's house. Mrs. Katrak related the facts to Gordan and he assured her that inquiries would at once be instituted in every possible direction, and that the police would keep her informed of everything that was being done. Obviously, the person most likely to be able to throw some light was Mr. Puri thought Gupta and the next moment he left in a taxi to Mr. Puri's temporary residence at the Majestic.

When the taxi started he felt a queer sort of sleepiness creeping over him. He fumbled with the fastening, but it resisted his efforts. He passed his hand across his forehead and wondered what was that strong, sweet smell that he had vaguely noticed for some minutes. A sudden thought struggled into his bemused brain, and he tried to spring forward and smash his first through the window, but sank back instead into his corner, unable even to call out.....

The taxi-driver smiled grimly as he stopped his cab for a moment and peered through the window at his unconscious face. Then he drove rapidly through a road which led out of the town.

* * * *

When Gupta opened his eyes he felt his head to weigh a ton, his mouth was dry and his tongue felt like a piece of blotting paper. He struggled into a sitting position and looked about him. He had been lying in a bed in a fair sized room, plainly but not uncomfortably furnished. It appeared to be a basement, for its only two widows looked out on a brick wall a few feet away. The windows had heavy old-fashioned iron bars firmly fixed into the brickwork. He slowly stood up and tried the door but it was a massive affair, evidently firmly bolted on the outside. As he was carefully observing every part of the room, he was startled by a heavy thump on the door. He suddenly jumped into the bed and lay motionless. As he lay there, tensely awaiting for the door to open, it seemed to him that the very beating of his heart could be heard all over the house. The turning lock sounded like a pistol-shot to his strained ears The door creaked faintly as it opened. With great caution, the man sent a beam of his torch into the room before he crossed the threshold. It glittered for a moment.

"Poor fellow!" muttered the man. "He hasn't recovered yet"

Thrusting his pistol into his pocket, he sprang forward and knelt beside Gupta, and as he did so Gupta sat up and struck him with all his strength on the temple. It was his only chance, and he put every ounce into the blow, for he knew that if the stroke failed he would be at the mercy of a giant-like man and in whose hands he would be helpless. However, to Gupta's great relief, he half rose, swayed and slumped to the floor, stunned. Gupta snached up the linen ropes turned the man on his face and tied his wrists together behind his back. With the second cord he bound the man's ankles. Thrusting the table beneath the man's elbows, he fastened them securely with the third rope.

Leaving him Gupta went through the house room by room. He made a careful search of the house but nothing was found. As he was about to turn to the front door, he saw a small trap door on the door. Gupta pulled it and the trap door swung back as though there were a counter balance at the other end, as indeed there was. Gupta peered down. There was a dim light in the distance. A flight of steps led down to the lower level and after a second's hesitatio,n he swung his legs over the cavity and began his descent, with an automatic pistol in his hand. As he reached the cell, Gupta stooped and felt along the floor and his fingers encountered a thin steel chain. He was bewildered. And then from the interior came a sound that made Gupta tingle with horror. It was the sound of a sigh, long and trembling. He flashed his torch on the side whereform he heard the sound and for a moment he tood staring with open eyes and mouth at what he saw.

"My God!" he gasped, "in a town! . . . . in the twentieth century!" It was nearly quarter to five in the morning when Gupta reached the Police headquarters with a fainted Katrak by his side. Briefly Gupta narrated his adventure and shot straight to the hotel to take a few hours' sleep!

* * * *

Sujata came through that black pall of oblivion to a consciousness that was full of pain. Physically she felt she had been through a long and exhausting illness which had taxed her resources to the uttermost. She attempted to rise. She had not been conscious of the fact before, but now she realised a further disturbing truth: she was a prisoner. Her wrists were bound as well as the ankles. They were taking no chances. It was a compliment, she reflected grimly, but it made her position terribly real. All chance, all hope had been cut off; she was powerless. Just as despair seized her afresh, a sound from above made her look up. What she saw made her imagine at first that she was dreaming. From the skylight a pair of legs were dangling. She continued to stare. Of all the astonishing events that had occurred this seemed the most remarkable.

They were well-built legs. They belonged to a man. But what could a man—any man—be doing on the roof at that hour. She remained spell-bound. The legs dropped lower. The man, however he might be, was coming into the room. Now she could see his body. He was lowering himself cautiously. Then he dropped, alighting on the chair, making scarcely a sound as he did so.

"You!" The ejaculation broke from her involuntarily. The man who dropped from the skylight was no other than Mr. Gupta, the Curator. Beyond a lowly muttered "Oh!" as he noticed her plight, no reply was made by him. Instead, he became practical, stooping and working feverishly at the ropes which kept her a prisoner. At last she was free. She rose awkwardly to her feet and staggered. Weakness made her giddy.

"I have been wonderfully fortunate to-night," said he. "We must not presume upon that luck. You are weak—we cannot fight these men; the most we can do is to escape from them."

"How?" asked she.

"The way I came," he said.

* * * *

The silent vigil in the darkened house was an experience that few of the party were likely to forget in a hurry. Inspector Gordon, delighted at having found Mr. Katrak and his daughter, began to ask himself uneasily whether Gupta was really a Curator and not a live Detective. The Superintendent, frankly admitting himself to be out of his depth, awaited events with eager anticipation. As for Gupta, he smiled as he promised himself a pleasant meeting. They had not long to wait. The opening and closing of the front door was followed by voices and a sudden gleam at the edges of the curtain showed that the light had been turned on in the next room. Gupta, very cautiously peeping, saw Puri and an ugly man.

"What's the matter with you?" Puri demanded angrily. "Are you losing your nerve? I tell you we have gone too far to draw back now, whatever happens——"

"You don't realise," said the ugly looking man "That drunken idiot Gupta would be here any moment. You forget that the consequences may be more serious than you bargain for."

"I forget nothing. It is you who let Katrak and the girl escape," cried Puri. "You are now going to pay for it."

"I?" the ugly man retorted in sudden fury. "You! Villain! who wanted to murder two respectable men for the sake of that blessed Temple Treasure!"

Puri started and stared at him with a dangerous gleam in his eyes.

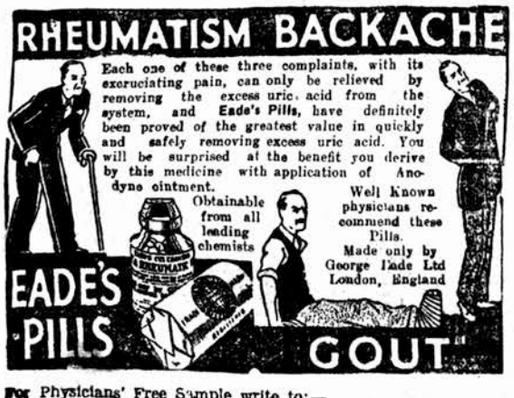
"And then—you would betray me?" he asked slowly.

"Who knows? One has to think of one's own skin," he replied coolly. "I warned you, but you would not listen. You cannot blame me then, then, if I—...."

He stopped abruptly, for Puri had risen to his feet, his pistol levelled at the ugly man. The ugly man shrank back with a cry, and Puri's finger had already tightened on the trigger, when Gupta sprang from behind the curtain and wrenched the weapon from the infuriated man's grasp.

Then things happened quickly. At a blast from Inspector's whistle three or four policemen burst into the room, and in a moment Puri and the ugly man were handcuffed.

(THE END).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SHANTINIKETAN

(Continued from page 1)

that changes could not be, are seeing that they may truly change.

I have found that rarer thing which is the mating of beauty and of life, the sense of fellowship that is so simple and so sincere—as simple and as real as the ways of living. One who comes a stranger finds herself welcomed as a friend and drawn into the hours of worship and of quiet as irresistibly as into the busy activities of the day.

In and through all, I have beheld the dreams of a poet coming alive not only in the Poet's greeting to me who came from a far land, but in the very lives of those who share his purposes for this place and seek to live them out. I came as a stranger with great expectations. I leave as a friend with deep satisfaction in all that Visva-Bharati means.

Mr. Vasantrao Damodhar Roate, (garlanded), head clerk, Outward Bills Department of the National Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, was given a hearty send off on 12th inst. by the staff of the Outward Bills and Contract Departments of the Bank on his retirement after 36 years meritorious service.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam has been appointed as Aides-de-Camp to H. M. King Edward. His Highness has been promoted to Major-General.

Mr. G. B. Patel, Cotton Breeder, North Gujarat, Viramgam, arrived on Saturday by the "City of Hongkong" after taking the degree of M.Sc. at the University of California, U.S.A. Mr. Patel was specially deputed to study "Genetics", having been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 13,000 by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Bridegroom Murdered By Own Mother

She Did Not Want Him To Marry And Leave Family

Dressed in black, a girl sat, a pathetic figure, in the Middlesbrough Coroner's Court and hear how her fiance was killed by his mother because she did not want him to marry and leave the family.

The girl was Doris Hunter and the inquest was on Richard Hinkley, aged 23, her fiance, of Ernest-street, Middlesbrough, and Mrs. Clara Hinkley, his mother aged 50.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against Clara Hinkley and found that she afterwards took her own life by putting her head in a gas oven.

"Brain Snapped."

A pencilled note, left by the mother on the bed of her son, was submitted in evidence. It read:—

"We quarrelled over his wages. He hit me in the face, and my brain snapped. Something told me to kill him. God forgive me."

Mr. Robert Hinckley, the husband, told how he returned from work on Friday and found the house locked.

He borrowed a key from a neighbour, entered, and found his wife lying dead with her head in the gas oven.

He then went upstairs and found his son in bed with a cushion over his head.

"My wife thought the world of my son, who was contemplating marriage shortly. She did not take it too well and did not like the thought of him leaving home.

"She had the same feeling when her other son got married. There were no money troubles."

Medical evidence showed that the son had extensive head wounds and his skull was fractured.

Mr. V. N. Badami, Director of Yoga Vyayam Shala, Gadag, now in Bombay for further training in gymnastics as the Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit Gymnasium.

A STONE FELL FROM HIS HEART

When He Got Back Lost "Retourne-Ticket"

"Imagine the stone falling from my heart."

That is how an Austrian who was recently in England decribes, in a letter to a British paper his gratitude to the London policeman for finding the return ticket that he had lost in the City.

He is Mr. Adalbert Schwingshakl, of Karnten, Austria, who recently attended the Workers' Annual Esperanto Conference in Manchester and subsequently spent some days in London.

Mr. Schwingshakl writes: "The first day I was in London I lost my retourne-tickett to Austria, value 300 Austrian shillings.

"Although on that day I had taken a walk for more than 20 miles through London, and, of course, absolutely did not know where I had lost it, three hours after informing the police station I got my ticket back.

"Imagine the stone falling from my heart."

"A week later in the London North Esperanto Club I meet two German Esperanto comrades, who told me that they had left their Foto apparatus in an Underground railway.

"Even this very valuable Thing they got back shortly afterwards having informed the Policy."

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S CONSTITUENCY

Young Barrister To Contest Seat

Following the intimation by Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies that he did not wish to contest the seat at the next General election, Stafford Conservative and Unionists Association has appointed, subject to confirmation by the London Central Office, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, of Dunston Hall, Stafford, as prospective Parliamentary candidate.

Mr. Thorneycroft was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He resigned his commission in the Royal Artillery on being called to the Bar two years ago. He is 27.

In May last Mr. Ormsby-Gore notified his constituents in the Stafford Division (which he has represented since December, 1918) that he would not stand for the seat in the next General election.

He wrote that it was impossible for a Cabinet Minister to find time for the work necessary in such a scattered constituency and that, further, he must consider the position created by the age of his father, Lord Harleoh, who is 81.

It was only a week after Mr. Armsby-Gore had decided not to stand for Stafford, that he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Mr. J. H. Thomas.

WE HAVEN'T THESE HERE

Drivers Who Are "Accustomed To Sleep At Wheel"

A farmer accused at Taunton of dangerous driving was alleged to have told a constable that he was accustomed to dropping off to sleep when driving at night.

He was Leonard Thomas Bell, of Athelney Farm, Lyng, Taunton, who was stated to have run on to a roadside grass verge at half-past ten at night, causing two youths, one of whom was sitting astride a stationary motor-cycle, to jump into a ditch for safety.

It was also said that the car, after striking the motor-cycle, slackened speed, but did not stop.

"Lucky Worse."

Constable Doughty said that Bell made the following statement to him:

"Whether I dozed or not and, touching the motor-cycle woke me, I cannot say, but I am accustomed to dropping off to sleep when driving by night.

"I am more than sorry it happened and I must think myself lucky that it is no worse. If I am out after 10 p.m. I get dozy."

Bell, giving evidence, said that he had no knowledge of the alleged incident. He had been very worried by the serious illness of his wife and also by the effect of bad weather on his hay.

He had no sleep for seven or eight weeks. If the allegation against him was true he must have dozed, but he felt sure that he did not. He did get tired when driving on long journeys.

He was fined £20, and his licence was suspended for a year. —("Daily Herald.")

SHOULD SENTRY SCRATCH?

Siamese Police Chief's Intriguing Problem

Should a sentry be allowed to scratch himself?

This problem is being investigated by the director-general of police in Siam following an application from his men in the provinces.

In some areas where mosquitos are plentiful men on duty in sentry-boxes are easy victims, and it stated, sentries are driven to breaches of discipline.

Mosquito-proof sentry boxes have been suggested but the men said they would rather be allowed to scratch than keep watch through lace curtains.

TO THE
ASTHMATIC
Even If the Doctor Tells You
You Can Judge It for Yourself

Do you suffer from that agonising torture of Constrained Breathing? It is not mere shortness of breath: you can take the air in but can't breathe it out. And these dreadful attacks—they come at any awkward time, frequently at night, especially in the early morning hours, and for hours and days you are confined to bed passing sleepless nights, chocked up, wheezing and gasping for breath. The agony may subside for some days to grip you again with maddening torture. You are declared an ASTHMATIC.

It is no use trying those Patent Medicines, you are often tempted to by the high-sounding promise of immediate relief they give. You might have realised that those Injections, Fumes, Inhalents and such measures yield but a temporary relief and never cure but positively lead you to a fresher attack with worsened complaints.

You have to resort to a Rational Remedy always and thanks to the advances made in the medical science which are proving of incalculable benefit to the ASTHMATIC. They hold hopes of Permanent Relief and Cure and when your Doctor or any of your friend advises you to give DR. PUROHIT SWASHARI a trial he does it with conviction. And even you can judge it for yourself when you know that Dr. Purohit SWASHARI is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold, Cough and most other Chest and Lung troubles; removes dryness of throat, increases secretion, liquifies and easily expels it; a sound appetiser, that removes constipation—often the chief distressing symptom in Asthmatics—and gradually tones and builds up health. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily, and positively effects a complete cure.

Sold as SWASHARI PLAIN (blue packing) and COMPOUND (red packing) the latter more useful in advanced and constipative cases.

Available at all good chemists in 3, 6, 12 oz. bottles at Rs. 2, 3/8/- and 6/- only.

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Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.) PANCHPOTA, (Bengal.)

Our Humorist At Large

"Excuse me, but the man behind is calling you."

"The defeated man is in a bad way."
"Defeated? He is the winner."

"You fell in love with her at first sight?"
"Yes, I had forgotten my glasses."

"Dry Humour!"

"Why did you buy a house with such a small kitchen?"
"So that there'd be no room for me to help my wife with the washing up."

"I ordered a hot mustard bath—not custard."

A MARVELLOUS BLOOD-TONIC!

The quickest, safest way to regain strength and vigour is to take HEPILEX—an ideal blood-tonic!

HEPILEX embodies blood-forming, calcium, iron, potassium and liver extract—it is widely prescribed in all cases of poverty of blood and kindred complaints, e.g., brain fag, 'nerves' anaemia, sleeplessness and skin trouble.

Take HEPILEX in milk, water, or fruit juice—its taste is delicious.

HEPILEX

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Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved simply by keeping this MANTRA. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. By this you will overcome evil stars, ward off dangers from enemies and she whom you—LOVE may be very hard-hearted and proud, but she will feel a longing for you and she will want to be for ever with you. It will give success in examination, trade, litigation, race, services, sons, immense wealth, freedom from debts and dangerous diseases.

IT WILL MAKE YOU FORTUNATE. Reward Rs. 100 for one who proves it false.

Price Rs. 2. Under silver case Rs. 3-4, Under gold case Rs. 9.

MAHASAKTI MANTRA ASHRAM, No. 73, P.O. Patbalpore, PATNA.

A Charade

PAMELA'S sorority is going to give "Carmen" at the village Opera House. In spite of her blonde locks and blue eyes, Pamela insisted that she was just the Latin type required for the title role and in order to prevent the play from breaking up, the other girls were forced to accede. Their sour looks and sarcastic remarks are lost on Pamela, who poetically describes as follows:

"They've * * * * me in the leading role,
* part that thrills my very soul.
As Carmen, I will make things hum
And * * * our club no little sum.
With * * * * * * * * and tambourine,
I'll glorify the dancing scene.
There will not be an actress sweeter,
Than this tow-headed senorita."

The asterisks indicate the letters of the missing words, the first three of which are combined to spell the fourth.

(For solution see page 64.)

Girl Ill For Nine Years After Blue Pencil Wound

Glasgow Stenographer Wins Compensation From British Ministry Of Labour

A Glasgow shorthand typist who has been ill for more than nine years as a result of the point of a copying lead pencil breaking off in her arm, has won a claim for Workmen's Compensation against the British Ministry of Labour.

The Glasgow Sheriff awarded Miss Eleanor Ramsay Gray, of 14 Station Road, Millerston, compensation for total incapacity, at the rate of £1 6s. 8d., as from June 22, 1933, till July 23, 1936, and thereafter until ended or amended by some competent process.

In a note the Sheriff stated that nine years ago in the course of her employment, the point of a copying ink pencil penetrated her left forearm, broke off and was retained in the wound.

A few weeks later she became unfit to carry on her work, and apart from a week or two, she had been unfit for that employment up till now.

The Ministry of Labour accepted liability from the first and paid compensation until June, 1933.

MINISTRY'S ALLEGATION.

The Ministry now pleaded that the claimant's injuries were self-inflicted, and even if they were accidental in the first instance, the claimant almost from the beginning, deliberately interfered with the wound and kept it open by inserting copying ink pencil and metallic iron into it during the first few months for the purpose of causing a prolonged incapacity for work.

"I have felt considerable difficulty in understanding a responsible Government Department coming into court with a case that depended on evidence so inadequate to set up the kind of case that had been put forward," he added.

It was no discredit to the medical men who treated her during the earlier months of her long illness that they did so entirely on wrong lines and were baffled.

All the surgeons who gave evidence confessed their ignorance of the subject of indelible pencil poisoning before the present case directed their attention to it.

It appeared from the evidence, that indelible pencil contains a large portion of methyl violet dye, which is a powerful antiseptic and intensely poisonous. If any of it is allowed to remain under the skin it is rapidly dissolved by the juices and disseminated through the surrounding tissues and is highly destructive of all living tissue which it encounters.—"Irish Press".

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

B	E	L	T		B	A	B	E	L		S	C	A	B
A	L	E	E		E	T	A	P	E		T	A	R	E
S	A	N	A	N	T	O	N	I	O		E	L	I	S
E	N	S		I	O	N	I	C		M	A	I	L	S
			T	O	N	E			H	A	L	F		
N	A	B	O	B		S	C	R	A	P		O	L	D
A	G	A	T	E	S		O	U	R		T	R	E	E
R	O	U	E		M	A	I	N	E		I	N	G	A
E	N	D	S		A	L	L		M	A	R	I	A	N
S	E	E		B	R	A	S	H		D	E	A	L	S
		L	O	O	T			A	M	O	S			
P	E	A	R	Y		W	A	T	E	R		S	P	A
A	R	I	D		H	E	P	H	A	E	S	T	U	S
L	I	R	E		A	R	S	O	N		H	E	R	E
L	E	E	R		P	E	E	R	S		E	W	E	R

Coin Trick

UNLESS the amateur magician is "dead broke" he always has at hand the means for performing some easy and clever tricks with coins.

A trick that requires a little practice is that of the jumping coin.

The conjurer asks someone to place a small coin in the center of his own palm, close his hand when the magician touches it and he will find that the coin has vanished. The method the magician uses to perform this trick is explained as follows:

The conjurer groups the fingers of his right hand together with the thumb apart above his friend's hand. Then with the tips of his fingers he quickly strikes the pad of his friend's hand behind the coin. When this is done correctly the coin is caused to jump up into the conjurer's hand, to the very great surprise of his friend who finds that the coin is no longer in his hand.

The Puzzle of the Dates

JOHN takes Phyllis to the movies on those days in which the number of the month times the number of the day equals the number of the year. (The year is represented by its last two digits, i.e. 36, not 1936.) He takes her to a dance on the days when the number of the month plus the number of the day equals the number of the year.

Phyllis entertains John at her house on those days in which the digits in the number of the month and the digits in the number of the day add up to the sum of the digits in the number of the year.

How many dates will they have together during 1936?

Guessing Game With String

GUESSING games are always popular pastimes at parties. One such game is played with string as follows:

The host has previously cut a dozen pieces of string into lengths that vary from one to 12 inches, the shortest piece being one inch long.

When the guests are ready to start guessing the 12 pieces of string are placed side by side on a table and are curled and twisted in a manner designed effectively to conceal their different lengths.

Each guesser is then requested to study the strings and then write on a piece of paper his 12 guesses as to their different lengths.

After every player has done this, the host then carefully straightens out each piece of string and accurately measures it. Each player's list of guesses is then carefully checked against the official record of the lengths of the dozen strings. The guesser having the greatest number of correct answers or nearest correct, scores the highest number of points and is the winner.

(For solution see page 64.)

Puzzle Problems

THE sum of five hundred dollars is to be divided equally between a certain number of recipients. How many persons are there and what amount does each one receive?

2. A hobo finds that he can make one complete cigar out of each seven butts he finds. How many cigars can he make and smoke with 49 butts?

कोकामंड ब्रेड मार्क कुंतलेस
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COCAMOND
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HAIR OIL

This novelty combines the amazing hair stimulating properties of the oil from fresh cocoanut kernels with the cooling and brain feeding properties of the oil from unroasted almonds. Useful also for massage before bathing. Stops smarting if used after shaving. Free from all injurious ingredients.

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Reward Rs. 100
Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.
Price Rs. 2 Only.
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BIRTH CONTROL
The New Oxygen CONTRACEPTIVE

Price Rs. 1/8 per tube
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Cures Incipient Cataract, Macula, Leucoma, Nebula, etc.
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An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P. B. 11401, Calcutta, or Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

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Human Ouija Board

THE feature of the Beanville Carnival this year is a "Human Ouija Board," consisting of a booth having a large circle of letters, in the center of which is seated a girl with a long wand. Using this as a pointer, she spells out the answers to queries.

What are the names of the couple? The count is made clockwise, starting with a certain letter and skipping the same number of letters each time.

(For solution see page 64.)

Choosing Cards by Color

CHOOSING playing cards by their colors, red or black, is an easy but effective trick for the amateur magician. This bit of magic enables him to separate in two piles the red and black cards although the deck is face downwards.

First the conjurer thoroughly shuffles the deck and then he separates all the black cards from the red ones, placing each color in its own pile. Then he asks someone to turn all the cards face downward and mix them by the "pudding" shuffle. This is done by a motion like that of stirring a pudding.

As soon as the cards have been thoroughly shuffled in this way the conjurer starts to choose them according to their color, red or black, although he cannot see their faces. When he finishes all the diamonds and hearts are in the red pile and all the clubs and spades in the black pile.

The secret of this trick is that while first separating the cards into black and red piles the magician secretly bends all the red cards slightly backwards and the black ones slightly forward. As the conjurer, of course, holds both the red and black piles in his hands it is easy for him to give the cards the necessary little squeeze to accomplish his purpose.

It is very important that the conjurer have the cards mixed by someone in his audience using the "pudding" shuffle, as this method preserves the forward and backward bending of each card which enables the magician readily to separate the black and the red cards into their respective piles.

Camphor Magic

TAKE a bottle of clear glass and thrust the head of a long needle into the underside of the bottle's cork. Put a lump of camphor on the point of the needle and cork the bottle.

Place the bottle in the sunshine and soon a great number of pretty and silky-looking threads will appear around the upper part of the bottle.

(For solution see page 64.)

SEVEN WONDERS
AMRITDHARA The BEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR ALMOST ALL ILLS & PAINS. PRICE Rs.2/8
AMRITDHARA OINTMENT AN ANTISEPTIC, SOOTHING & HEALING PREPARATION FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. PRICE Re1/-
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AMRITDHARA LOZENGES BENEFIT OF AMRITDHARA OBTAINED BY EATING SWEET LOZENGES PRICE -/14/-
AMRITDHARA MACHHAR PROOF. ITS APPLICATION WILL KEEP THE MOSQUITOS AWAY. PRICE -/8/-
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

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RECREATION FOR CHILDREN

On The Outskirts Of Large Cities

As early as the sixties in the last century, Garden Associations were established on the outskirts of large German towns, with the object of combining together all small garden proprietors. These associations took the name of "Schreber", the leipzig doctor, who is known as the founder of the small garden enterprise. For a small annual rental, the authorities offered land on the borders of large cities everywhere throughout the country. This land is divided up into innumerable lots of various sizes, averaging about 500 square metres each, and gives a large number of German families an opportunity of seeking recreation during the week-end cultivating a plot of ground themselves, and taking an active part in the production process. The Schreber associations have lately tried to acquire their ground by purchase, so that their members can be sure of retaining once for all the cultivated areas.

Amidst these flourishing gardens, there are small places of recreation for the young. These were originally erected by the members of the Schreber associations for their own children. The association set aside a place for this purpose on its own ground, built the necessary accommodation rooms, and supplied the furniture. Kitchens, washing-rooms and places for lying down sprang into existence, and merry-go-rounds and switch-backs were either purchased or given as presents. A Punch and Judy show for rainy days was never forgotten, and of course there was a large sand-box for the children. A pump was also put up, and now the children could romp about to their heart's content. These daybomes for children owe their existence to the personal initiative of the Schreber members. They were built gradually by the gardeners in their leisure time, and were under the management of their associations.

This new movement was bound to attract the attention of the authorities, and the Youth and Public Welfare Departments devoted their energy to the development of these places of recreation and the extension of their sphere of activity. A large number of children from the neighbouring town-districts are to be found today in these homes. A paid female Kindergarten teacher is the general superintendent, and she is helped in her work by several male or female assistants. In the kitchen there is the 'cook', who prepares the milk or cocoa according to the children's taste and brings them their midday meal. This is contained in sealed cans, and brought from a community-kitchen by the milkman, free of charge. She and her assistants do the washing-up and are responsible for keeping the rooms clean.

The children turn up in large numbers about 8-30 a.m. They are met by a female assistant at a certain point in the suburbs, and taken back there in the evening between 5 and 6 p.m. The colony is under permanent medical supervision, and a sanitary officer is at all times available. The occupants of the home are mainly school children, who in this way are able to spend their holidays to the benefit of their health. Some of them put on as much as eight pounds in weight in a fortnight.

The parents of the children only have to defray part of the costs. The Youth and Nation-Socialist Public Welfare Departments give a large number of scholarships for poor children and give large contributions to ensure that the children get the right food and are under expert supervision.

The Schreber associations do everything in their power to look after the interests of the children, and take an active part in making everything healthy, clean, and enjoyable.

THIS AGE OF WRITING:

(Continued from page 20)

is the Moabite Stone, an inscription of Mesha, King of Moab. But it is quite clear that at this time alphabetic writing had been in use for hundreds of years. It may be roughly stated that the Semitic alphabet originated sometime between 1000 or 2000 B.C., and became through the Phoenicians and the Greeks the parent of all the modern European and Western Asiatic alphabets.

We are on less certain ground regarding the Indian alphabet. The alphabets of modern India are derived from two sources; Kharosthi and Brahmi. When North-Western India was conquered by Darius, the Aramaean alphabet was introduced by the Persians, and this, modified by local conditions became the Kharosthi. The pedigree of the Brahmi is more difficult to trace. Attempts have been made to show that it was developed in India itself without connection with outside sources. But European scholars still think that it descends from the Semitic alphabet through contact with Sabataean or South Arabian traders.

WRITING TOOLS THROUGH THE AGES

The evolution of the alphabet supplied the basis of writing. We must now look into its methods. The earliest writing instrument was undoubtedly the index finger dipped in some colouring material. This soon gave place to the sharp tool and to the brush. The wonderful animal paintings of the stone age, found in the caves of France and Spain could not have been drawn without brushes. Equally ancient are the pieces of bone and stone on which figures of animals were deeply carved with a sharp tool. Both these methods must have been taken over when the art of writing came to be widely adopted. But while colouring material and brushes were used to inscribe letters on soft and perishable stuffs, historical and legal records were cut with a tool on natural rock or a prepared slab of stone or sheet of metal.

It is to this practice that we owe the reconstruction of the history of many ancient peoples about whom we would have known nothing but for the survival of inscriptions. But stone and cutting instruments could not be used for every-day affairs, nor for preserving learning in the form of books. So very soon more manageable materials came to be used for writing.

CLAY TABLETS AND PAPYRUS

The people of Babylonia and Assyria used clay tablets and cylinders. Wooden tablets, tiles and shells were used in Egypt, Greece and Palestine before papyrus came into general use. For ordinary business communications and records the Greeks and Romans employed waxed tablets of wood, ivory or metal depending on the means of the user, and made marks upon them with a sharp tool called the stylus.

But the preservation of ancient learning was due entirely to the use of papyrus and parchment in western Asia, Egypt and Europe and birch-bark and palm leaves in India, until the introduction of paper from China brought about a revolution in the material of writing. Henceforth, pen, ink and paper became almost the sole materials for writing. Paper was manufactured from cotton in India and rags in other countries.

THE MODERN PEN

The forerunner of the modern pen was the calamus or arundo. This was made from the hollow stem of a kind of grass closely related to the reed which soon replaced it and remained in wide use until the superior qualities of the quill became known. In India the reed pen is still used by those who cling to the traditions and methods of the past.

The quill was first adopted early in the 7th century and remained the writing instrument of the civilised world for about 1000 years. The steel pen which was to replace it was introduced towards the beginning of the 8th century. In March 1700, Roger North, the English historian wrote to his sister: "You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel pen. It is a device come out of France of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made." By repeated experiments this process was however perfected and steel pens came into general use by the beginning of the 19th century.

Men wrote with these materials and methods for thousands of years. They were adequate for the development of commerce, for the preservation and spread of knowledge and made writing a fine art. But they had a great drawback as well: writing by hand was toilsome and expensive and so its blessings were not for the common men. Thus there inevitably arose the problem of finding some means by which books could be produced in large numbers mechanically, and its first solution came from China.

THE EARLIEST PRINTERS

The Chinese were the first printers. The oldest known printed book was discovered in the Chinese province of Kansu, by Sir Aurel Stein. It was a Buddhist work and bore the statement "Printed on May 11, 868 by Wang Chieh for free general distribution in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his parent." This, like all the early printed books in China, was printed from blocks. Printing from movable types was first accomplished by Pi Sheng in China in the years from 1041 to 1049.

But because of the large number of characters with which the Chinese language was written, the new method was not generally adopted, and block printing remained the more popular form of book-production in China, Persia and Egypt are the two other countries where block printing is known to have been used before it was introduced in Europe.

It is generally held that printing was independently invented in Europe towards the middle of the 15th century. In any case, there is no doubt that starting from the pioneer work of Gutenberg, the art of printing from movable types was developed rapidly and extensively in Europe and has led to the development of the wonderful printing machines of to-day. But they did not revolutionise the art of writing until very recently. Men continued writing by hand even after the universal adoption of printing, while the printing machine merely duplicated what they wrote.

Nevertheless, the idea of a machine for writing was bound to develop from the movable type in the fulness of time. For almost 300 years after the invention of printing, there was practically nothing contributed towards its development. But from the 18th century, some ingenious minds began to think of writing by means of a machine. By the middle of the 19th century, the notion of a mechanical contrivance to replace the pen was occupying the minds of many; and it was finally in the late sixties of the century. In America, that the first practical typewriter was produced. The transition from hand to machine writing was now complete. This process had taken thousands of years to reach its climax—through trial and error and natural growth of knowledge and invention.

"THE BYKE BALLET"

America's Latest in Dances

America's latest dance is on wheels—"The Bike Ballet." It has just been demonstrated to the nation's dancing teachers at the annual school of the Chicago Association of Dancing Masters.

The dancers were on machines which were a cross between bicycles and scooters. Instead of pedalling they bounced up and down on a springboard which connected the two wheels.

March-time rhythm was played at first—with a speedy "two-four" beat to get the cycle going.

For a lazy waltz the music slowed down to "three-four" time. When that got tiresome the dancers "parked" their machines on stands and tap-danced on, off and around them.

"There isn't a rhythm which you can't do on a bike," announced the chief demonstrator, Miss Dorothy Donelson, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

"The dance gives balance, poise and grace, and even helps fat people to reduce," she added. "You've got to have rhythm or you'll fall off."

When the simple steps were mastered she added, there were more intricate ones—boys riding the cycles with girls balanced on their shoulders.—Reuter.

STATE—THE REAL ENEMY OF FAITH

The Bishop of Carlisle, outlining in the "Diocesan Gazette" a plan for an evangelistic campaign in the diocese in 1937, states that the Church's deep enemies in most regions of the world are neither, as was once thought, materialism nor what is called secularism, if by that is meant a reliance upon human energies and human ideals separated from or conceived apart from God.

"The real enemies," adds the bishop, "are various idolatries of the State, the nation, or the race which deny the sacredness of human personality and claim an absolute authority and allegiance comparable to, and a substitute for, the authority of and loyalty to the supreme standards implicit in worship and religion.

"Men cannot live together in society without a common allegiance and a supreme authority. The question with which they are everywhere confronted is: Shall that authority be imposed from without by methods and in a spirit alien from all that Christianity has taught and struggled for during centuries or shall what governs human society be Christian standards and Christ's authority recognised and made operative by a revival of faith and a renewal of the human spirit?"

A COLLEGE FOR DETECTIVES

The world's biggest scientific crime-detecting laboratory is to be built in London.

The institute itself will be a college of forensic medicine, probably incorporated with London University. Forensic medicine is the study of medicine—pathology, biology and so on—as applied to the law.

NEW THEORY.

One of the chairs will be taken by Sir Bernard Spilsbury. Home Office and Scotland Yard experts will supervise the work. Specimens of clothes found at crimes will be analysed and investigated.

Young men, most of them doctors and lawyers, will be turned into scientific detectives. New theories that might aid crim detection will be tried out, experimented on, tested in circumstances resembling a real crime.

One new theory now being tried by doctors is that every single person has a distinct type of blood. It is a system which, if proved, will identify a criminal even more definitely than fingerprints, says the "News Chronicle."

"If they are wise, married men shut their eyes when a pretty girl smiles at them," says a novelist. Instead of closing only one of them.

"I used to be subject to very severe colds"

"I used to be subject to very severe colds, but since using Vapex I have always been able to check them. . . ."

From a Vapex user

You too can be free from the misery of "one cold after another." Breathe Vapex from your handkerchief or pillow. It penetrates every recess of nose and throat; clears the head; relieves congestion; kills the germs; stops the trouble at its source.

VAPEX INHALANT

Of all Chemists

V.744 THOMAS KERFOOT & CO., LTD.

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Who was braver than Lancelot, wiser than Socrates, more honest than Lincoln, wittier than Mark Twain, and more handsome than Apollo?"

"My wife's first husband."

* * * *

It was on the village cricket field:—

Spectators (to nervous little man going in to bat): "Are you one of the rabbits?"

"No, I'm one of the ferrets; I go in after the rabbits."

* * * *

"Was the defendant expensively garbed?" asked the lawyer of the Negro witness.

"Deed, she was, sah," answered the witness. "Ah knows expensive garbage when I sees it."

* * * *

"What inspired the old-time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?"

"Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about thirty years for a train."

* * * *

"There was a fearful fire in a London warehouse—the keeper of the lightship at Dover could see the flames."

"Impossible!"

"Not at all—he was on a day excursion to London."

* * * *

"Nah, look 'ere, Bill, when I said the only thing that stopped me calling you a bare-faced liar was your bloomin' whiskers, I didn't mean it for an insult, but merely as a statement of fact."

"Oh, that's all right, then. We won't say no more about it."

* * * *

A cockney rang up the station to inquire the fare to Ealing, but the man at the other end of the line couldn't catch the name of the station.

In desperation he asked the inquirer to spell it.

The reply came as follows: "E for 'Erbert, A wot the 'orses heat, L where yer goes when yer dies, I wot yer sees with, N wot lays a heg, G (long pause) gee whizz!"

* * * *

After a race meeting a sad-eyed man approached a nearby bar and moodily asked for a punter of beer.

"A punter?" exclaimed the barman. "That's a new one on me. I know pots and schooners and butchers, and other names come and go, but what's a punter.

"A big mug!" explained the customer.

"When I left my last boarding place the landlady wept".

"Well, I shan't. I always ask for payment in advance".

* * * *

Dearest, wouldn't you like to sail away on a silvery moonbeam—just you and I together—towards those twinkling stars where all is infinite, even love? And we could dwell in eternal bliss far from—"

"Oh, I coudn't Jimmy; not tomorrow. I have an appointment with my hairdresser at four".

* * * *

An Englishman was walking along a river bank in Ireland when it started to rain. Presently he found an Irishman fishing with his line under a bridge.

"Why," he asked, "have you got your line like that?"

"Sure, yer honour", replied the angler, "won't the fishes be crowdin' in out of the wet?"

* * * *

"Well, dear," said Mr. Blair, after tea had been cleared away, "what are you planning to do tonight?"

Mrs. Blair shrugged her shoulders.

"Nothing special," she replied. "I'll probably write a letter or two, read, listen to the radio, and so on."

"I see," he replied. "When you come to the so on, don't forget my shirt buttons."

* * * *

A Scottish church held a self-denial week. One of the members handed over a donation of 5s. 3d. all in threepenny pieces, at the end of the week.

"Tell me, Jock," said the parson, "how is it your contribution is in threepenny bits?"

"Well, ye see, sir, it's my custom to have three whiskies and sodas every day, but as we are holding a self-denial week, I felt I must give up something." Then, nodding towards the small coins: "These are the sodas, sir."

* * * *

The farmer had explained to seven-year-old Audrey and her mother that the chicken which now hung in the barn dead and dishevelled was there because "somethin' 'ad worried it."

The walk home was spent in deep thought, and then came the question: "But, mummy, whatever could the chicken have had to think about to make it so worried?"

The school visitor found one boy in a room by himself, evidently in trouble.

"What's the matter, my boy?" he inquired.

"Palpitation and insomnia" was the reply.

"But you can't be suffering from those things".

"It isn't suffering, sir. It's spelling".

* * * *

Point-duty police in a certain city wear white waterproofs on wet days.

One day an unwary pedestrian would have gone to his last account had not a bus driver jammed on his brakes and pulled up inches short of the startled jay-walker.

Instead of bursting into invective, as might have been expected, the driver looked at the constable in his white coat and said: "Ow-zat, umpire?"

* * * *

Wife: "It's the furniture folk come for the piano, Henry".

Husband: "But I gave you the money to pay the next instalment".

"Yes, I know, dear; but don't say anything. I'm going to pay them as soon as they get it downstairs. I've decided to have it in the sitting-room".

* * * *

A young subaltern joined a Guards depot, his upper lip as yet unadorned with even the suspicion of down. The Adjutant sent for him.

"You must grow a moustache,"

"Yes, sir".

"And not one of those miserable Chaplin affairs—a proper moustache'.'

"Yes, sir."

* * * *

A commercial traveller, calling for the first time on a new customer, presented a snapshot of his 'fiancee' in mistake for his business card.

"That's the firm I represent, sir," he remarked.

The customer examined the photograph for a moment, then handed it back with a smile.

"I'm afraid", he said, "that you'll never be manager of that firm".

* * * *

The pilot was giving exhibition flights at five shillings a time.

"Now," he said to his passengers before taking off, "I am going to rise to 2,000 feet. If by accident anything should go wrong, you have only to pull the rip cord of the parachute strapped to your shoulders, and you will float gently to earth".

"But," ventured a girl, rather nervously, "supposing the parachute doesn't open?"

The airman smiled reassuringly. "That's all right, miss", he returned. "In that case just go round to the aerodrome cashier's office—third door left up the stairs—and you'll get your money back".

* * * *

"In olden times", said the barber, reminiscently, "we were classed as chirurgeons, practised chiropody and prescribed remedies for many ailments".

"Yes," replied his customer being shaved, "and I notice you are still proficient in one of your ancient accomplishments".

"To which do your refer, sir?" asked the delighted barber.

"Blood-letting", replied his victim, sadly, as he watched the reflection, in the mirror, of the sanguinary corpuscles chasing each other down his cheek.

Little Joan was staying with an aunt who held strong views on how children should behave. She was obviously unhappy.

"You're home-sick," said her aunt.

"No, I'm not," replied Joan. "I'm here-sick".

* * * *

It happened at the ground of a league football club.

"The referee for to-day's game is at the gate with two friends. Shall I pass them in?" inquired the gatekeeper of the manager.

"A referee with two friends?" gasped the manager. "Sure!"

* * * *

"Mother, does an apple a day keep the doctor away?"

"Well, yes, dear, I have heard it said. But why?"

"Well, I think you had better give me one, as I've just broken the doctor's window".

* * * *

"Here, Tommy," said Mrs. Jones to her neighbour's little boy, "run along and put this parcel on the bus".

"Which bus?" asked the lad.

"Any bus," replied Mrs. Jones. "It's my husband's lunch, and he works in the London Transport Lost Property Office".

* * * *

"No, certainly not", said a woman to a tramp who had knocked at the door and begged for food. "Go away at once, or I'll call my husband".

" 'E ain't at home", said the tramp.

"How do you know?"

"Because a man who marries a woman like you is only at home at meal-times".

* * * *

Fred met Dick on the way to the station.

"Good gracious, old man," said Fred, "how did you manage to hurt your eye?"

"It was done by a man whose wedding I attended as best man," Dick explained. "Just because I kissed the bride."

"But, my dear fellow," exclaimed his friend, "it's the custom for the best man to kiss the bride."

Dick put his hand on the injured eye.

"Yes, I know it is, but this was five years after the ceremony."

* * * *

A woman who was having a house built noticed one of the bricklayers halving the bricks with his trowel. With a triumphant gleam in her eyes she approached him and said, "Isn't that rather a primitive way of cuttin a brick in half?"

The man looked up, smiled and said: "Bless yer heart, ma'am, there's a far more primitive way than this, believe me".

"Really, and what's that?"

"Biting it, ma'am, biting it."

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Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation.) For any sorts of debility after fever, Gives vigour and strength, and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

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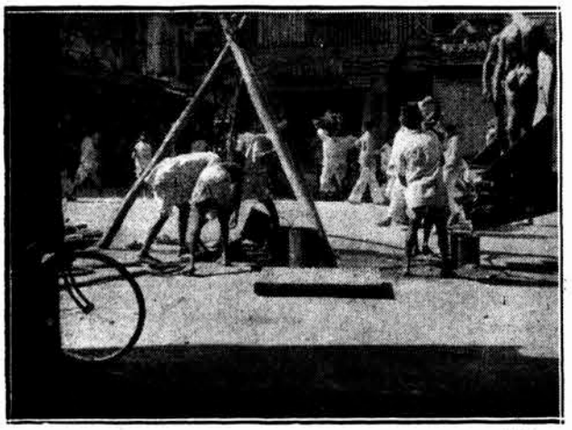
SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Dates: John and Phyllis will have a total of 43 dates together during the year 1936. Six of the dates will be movie engagements, eight dance dates and 29 will be at home.

Ouija Board: The names of the couple are Rudolph and Sylvia. The man's name is spelled by starting with the letter R, proceeding clock-wise and taking every third letter. To spell the girl's name, start with the letter S, proceed to the right and use every fifth letter.

Puzzle Problems: 1. There are two persons who receive dol 250 each. Anything is divided BETWEEN two persons and among three and more. 2. Eight cigars, seven from the butts of the 49 and one extra from the butts of the seven.

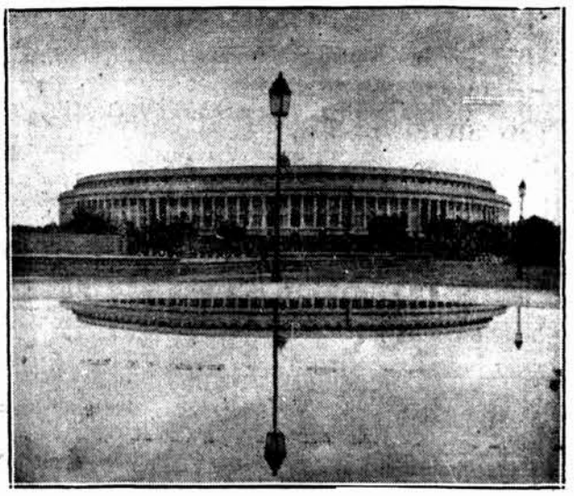
ON A COLLECTIVE FA RM IN RUSSIA: Dinner in the fields during harvesting time on the "Lenin's Way" farm in the village of Vilshanka, in the Ukraine.
(Sovfoto).



"Cleaning up the Underworld."
(Photo by Capt. Limaye.)

A Japanese Garden-house with lake.

"The Call of the Sea".



"Reflections" (The Council Hall, New Delhi.)
(Photo by Phiroze R. Mody)

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LASSITUDE	IN 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION... ...	IN 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION ...	IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION ...	IN 15/30 MINS.
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